HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 87— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 13 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16A r.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20 847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA —	8,258
12th May	DOMALA —	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8 427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
13thApr.	BARPETA —	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
13th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa	
15th ,,	VARSOVA —	Busreh via Karachi	
18th ,,	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 Mar.	14 Apr.
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 Apr.	22 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	20 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
A. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46 090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Guzarathi accounts. Pay upto Rs. 80/ security Rs. 2,000/ required. Attendance 7 to 10 and 1 to 6 (B. T.) Apply with testimonial to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R166.

WANTED—Gujerati B. Com. or UNDERGRADUATE with a thorough knowledge of Gujerati Accounts. Those having experience of building construction work will be preferred. Apply in own hand writing in English and Gujerati with copies of testimonials, and minimum pay required to Box No. 1951 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R174

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay. Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R156

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

COX'S MEDICO-LEGAL JURISPRUDENCE indispensable to Criminal lawyers. Rupees seven annas eight. C. HIMATLAL, Bombay No. 2.
LR 176

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28104A

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies. Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2 DIXI LORRIES, 15/20 H. P., carrying capacity 3 tons, recently fitted with new solid tyres, mileage only 3500. Rs. 1,500/- each for quick sale. Apply Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
JA E28408

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. , Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th day of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the Public on Good Friday, 15th April.
23432

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider a representation made by the Country Tobacco Licensees regarding the licenses which they have to take from the Municipality and the conditions on which they are issued, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 21st April, 1927, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th April, 1927.
28430

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April, 1927, at 2-40 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 23rd April, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 21st March 1927.
28370

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1926.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 23rd April, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1927.
28369

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COCANADA of certain plant costing approximately three lakhs of Rupees; the work which includes erection has been divided up into two sections, namely,

(a) Oil Engines, Generating Plant, Crane, Switchgear and Transformers and (b) Line Materials, overhead and underground.

2. Printed copies of the specification and plans can be had from the Municipal Office, Cocanada, on payment of Rs. 6 and Rs. 2 respectively for Section A and Rs. 4 and Rs 6 respectively for Section B. Only tenders in such forms and complying with the conditions therein will be considered.

3. Every sectional tender should be accompanied by an earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000 in currency notes.

4. Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, before 1st July, 1927, forenoon.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Chairman, Municipal Council, in his office on 1st July, 1927, in the presence of the tenderers and the Electrical Inspector to Government.

D. KRISHNAMURTHI,
Chairman.
Municipal Office, Cocanada.
28428

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for filling in Portuguese Church Tank and Crown Mill Tank on DeLisle Road Extension will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 20th day of April, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm, if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy (non-returnable) to anyone deputed to receive them by the Dy. Engineer, Development Works, at his office at Love Grove Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
28429

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, MARBLE FIGURES, MARBLE ELECTRIC LIGHT, LAMPS MEDICAL BOOKS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at "West View," near Bandstand, Chowpatty, valuable and handsome furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, and dumbwaiters, khaki-lined suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, silver cabinets, marble figures, marble electric lamps, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, wardrobes, easy chairs, teapoys, writing table, hat stand, medical books, safe cupboard, etc. The property of late Dr. R. S. Navarra, M.D., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF "THE SWADESHI OIL MILLS" SITUATE AT NADIAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the "Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd." (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1927, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms:

The whole of "Swadeshi Oil Mills" situate at Nadiad, containing about 6 acres of leasehold land together with the Mill building, consisting of tin covered sheds with big masonry chimney, manager's bungalow and tin covered godowns and all the oil plant machinery such as boilers, engine pumps, presses, elevators, and all other machinery lying in the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIO SALE OF THE DECEASEDS' WEARING APPARELS, TRUNKS, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Bapu Vassanji Desai (Deceased):—
Paint brushes, hand trunk, etc.
(2) Oe: Estate of James Wilkinson (Deceased):—
Trunks, wearing apparels, etc.
(3) Re: Estate of Aji Panth (Deceased):—
Wearing apparels, pots, etc.
(4) Re: Estate of Percy Anguetil (Deceased):—
Wearing apparels, trunks, nick-nacks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Starring Aileen Pringle.—PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
Special Change of Programme on Friday 15th
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
IN AID OF THE
National Medical College.
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
WILL STAGE
BHAVA-BANDHANA
BY LATE RAM GANESH GADKARI
(*In five acts*) AT THE
New Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
On WEDNESDAY, 13th April 1927, at 8-30 P.M.
RATES :—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, as. 12, as. 8.
Tickets can be had at the Theatre on the day of the performance from 5 p. m. in the evening.
B. L. PETHE,
Manager.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
FORBES RUSSELL COMEDY Co
IN
THE HOUSE OF UNREST.
The Successful Mystery Play.
Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD.)
CONTINUES
FOR TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Company's Grand Social Production
THE EDUCATED WIFE
FEATURING
Miss GOHAR, Mr. VAIDYA, RAJA SANDOW &c.
PLEASE NOTE—
to miss This Picture means to Repent
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 4-45, 7, 9-15, & 11-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar
COMING! SHORTLY COMING!!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will open their Grand mixed, Marath Hindi-Urdu Programme with rich Costumes and Fine Sceneries during the Easter Holiday
AT THE
RIPPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
FOUR MATINEES ON FOUR DAYS AT 3-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, 15 TH APRIL.
SANSHAYA-KALLOL
SATURDAY, 16 TH APRIL.
HINDI-URDU.
SUNHERI MACHHALI
SUNDAY. 17 TH APRIL
MIRAKE PRABHU
Booking open at the Theatre.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Have a best Entertainment for a week Holidays
Commencing from GOOD FRIDAY 15th
THE
"MARK of ZORRO"
Starring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Also
HAROLD LLOYD COMIC.
Friday, Sat., Sun. & Monday Show Begins At 3-30 P. M.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway and 361, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND **EYEGLASSES**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

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BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at ½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at ½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture — THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen. KARNIK Depot BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 12.

S.S. "Netravati," Captain Falseera, from Karachi.

S.S. "Sarasvati," Captain Ebrahim, from Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 13.

S.S. "Cracovia," Captain Quarantitte for Trieste.

S.S. "British Rose," Captain McKenzie, for Abadan.

S.S. "Barpeta," Captain Strachen for Busreh.

S.S. "Karoa," Captain Bannehr, for Durban.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 12.

Steamer "Alavi," for Jeebhah.

S.S. "Cracovia"—The Lloyd Triestino steamer "Cracovia," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "British Rose":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "British Rose," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Barpeta":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Barpeta," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Karoa," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 12.

S.S. "Clan Machellar" from Manchester, Agents: James Finlay and Co.:—266 bales and 831 cases cottons; 114 cases and 4 bales cotton and art silk; 361 bales and 106 cases cotton yarn; 48 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods; 603 cases and 314 bales cotton piecegoods; 20 cases coloured cotton woven goods; 326 bales old newspapers; 83 cks. and 75 kegs alzarine dyes; 25 bundles plates; 10 cases picking bands; 7 cases toilet soap; 13 cases iron heel tip; 20 cases soap; 8 drums aniline colour; 10 cases buffalo pickers; 15 trusses cotton twill; 11 cases steel bars; 15 cases steel kegs; 1 case lubricating grease solid; 12 trusses blending; 152 cases lead plates; 22 cases seperators; 12 cases glue boxes.

From Glasgow:—98 cases and 25 bales cottons; 33 bales cotton yarn; 84 cases and 10 bales cotton goods; 393 cases whiskey; 5 cases ginger wine; 187 kegs paint; 36 drums wood preservative; 71 cases wine; 15 cases ravee; 20 kegs and 25 cks. bicromate of potash; 40 cases s. c. reels; 887 pipes 225 cases c. i. cisterns; 39 bales paper; 30 bags steel brads; 50 cases old newspapers; 375 cases beer; 1250 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets; 140 bags rivets; 10 bags fire clay; 2071 fire bricks; 48 earthenware lavatories; 36 closets.

From Liverpool:—7 cases all cotton cloth; 10 cases cotton and artificial silk goods; 20 cases yarn; 111 cases artificial silk yarn; 10 cases cottons; 12 cases hollands; 30 loose c. i. pipes; 200 bundles galvanized sheets; 11 cks. soda; 80 cases colour; 352 kegs paint; 2070 boxes and 300 cases soap; 9 cases toilet soap; 50 bales cotton; 20 cases glycerins; 12 cases plate glass; 3999 boxes tin plates; 75 drums liquid chloride; 40 drums caustic soda; 10 cks. pick hands; 25 bundles boot protectors; 676 bundles galvanized plain sheets; 50 cks. enamel paint; 20 cases oil paint; 30 drums melanoid paint; 16 brls. tallow; 21 brls tallow substitute; 12 cases art silk and cotton piecegoods; 2125 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets 16 cks. piece plates; 112 bundles steel; 378 cases cigarettes; 24 cases alumina circles; 20 bales paper; 35 bundles and 58 packs motor tyre covers; 325 bundles steel hoops; 39 cases bobins; 100 rolls. wire netting; 24 cases canvas shoes; 1000 bundles steel baling hoops; 15 loose y. m. sheets; 120 cases lubricating grease; 25 bundles tubes; 25 sockets.

S.S. "Portsea" from Odessa, Agents: Turner Morrison and Co.:—55247 bags rice.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 12.

S.S. "Britania" for Glasgow:—2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, S. Paramanand and Co.; 5940 cwt. mussoor, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy.

For Manchester:—1 ton scrap, Duncan Stratton and Co.

For Liverpool:—1650 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S.S. "Nuenfels" for Hamburg:—75 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 25 bales hemp, Rayania Bros.; 110 bales raw cottons, S. Hemraj and Co.; 1000 myrabollams, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.; 98 cwt. gum kadaya, N. Muljee and Co.; 220 bales raw cotton, Kottak and Co.; 10 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 6 cases dryox runners, mire and bungs, Shamjimal Saffiddin and Co.; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales raw cotton, Textile products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton fly, B. Raiya and Co.; 100 cwt. nigerseed, M. Bhutta and Co.

For Antwerp:—10 bales cotton fly, M. Mafatlal and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, J. N. Joshi; 125 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy; 51 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy; 25 bales hemp, Rayeura Bros.

S.S. "Cracovia" for Trieste:—220 bales raw cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 140 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S.S. "Arcturas" for New York:—100 bales cotton coloured thread waste, V. N. Joshi; 210 cwt. gankaroya, N. Muljee and Co.; 987 packages sandalwood billetts, Thos. Cook and Son; 100 cwt. nigerseed, M. Bhutta and Co.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bomay, April 12.

Ready prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steadier to-day evidencing a rise of about 4d. in March and June of 3d. in April and of 2d. per cwt. in July/Aug/Sept and Octo/Nov/Dec shipment prices for Java Sugar. Prices for Feb/March shipment (B. R. B. Beet Sugar) also register a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Sh. 17 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 17 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F B H.
Jammagar C. I. F:—
Shipment March Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F B H.
P. R. B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/10 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 17 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, April 12.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

(Rs. a.)
Opening 11-0 Rs. 276 1/2.
12-15 Rs. 280 settlement rate.
1-30 Rs. 280.
2-45 Rs. 279 1/2.
4-0 Rs. 280 1/4.
5-15 Rs. 282.
6-30 Rs. 282.
Last 7-0 Rs. 281 1/2.

To-day's highest rate Rs. 282 1/2; lowest rate Rs. 276.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-718
T T Amsterdam on London	12.14-178
T T Brusse's on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	27.45
T T Milan on London	100.85
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Prague	164.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£18-3/4
Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£110-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£68-1/4
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£91-1/8

COFFEE.

New York, April 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7. quality). Spot 16-1/16

WOMAN M. P. AS TEL L

MRS. H. PHILIPSON MAKES HISTORY

Mrs. Hilton Philipson (formerly Miss Mabel Russell, the actress) made history in the House of Commons during mail week when, for the first time, a woman M.P. acted as principal teller in a division. She read out to the House the result of the important division on the Blasphemous Teaching Bill, and she was warmly congratulated alike by her Conservative friends, including Ministers, and by her opponents, on her distinction. Mrs. Philipson seemed a little nervous as she advanced to the Table and "lined up" with her three men colleagues. The "ayes" were successful, and so it fell to her lot to declare the result of the division. The three bows which have to be made to the Speaker when he calls for silence were performed by Mrs. Philipson's "squad" perfectly. The temporary "chief Whip's" voice rang out clearly as she read the figures, and she was loudly cheered. "As I was teller for the "ayes" I had to do the counting" said Mrs. Philipson afterwards. "They kept coming through, and as the number for the Bill grew I became so excited that I almost forgot to count, I had the total all right, however. On the whole, it was a lovely experience."

Mrs. Philipson has been M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed since June 1923.

COMING RACE FOR WOMEN PILOTS

A race called the Aerial Oaks, open to women pilots only, will be included in the programme of the Easter air racing at the Ensbury Pary Racecourse, Bournemouth. Several women pilots in this country are now qualfied to enter for the race. They include: Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, the airwoman owner of two aeroplanes; Lady Bailey, wife of Sir Abe Bailey, who owns her own D.H. "Moth"; Mrs. Rainald, and Miss O'Brien, of London Aeroplane Club. Two other women flyers who may also compete are Mrs. Frank Courteney, wife of the famous test pilot, whose husband has been teaching her to fly at Brooklands, and Mrs. Bell, wife of the Aestralian laison-officer to the Royal Air Force. In addition, there are several women members of the provincial clubs who promise to take their tickets before Easter.

NAPOLEONIC LETTERS

WHEN EMPEROR TRIED TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Among Napoleonic letters and MSS. in the notable collection of Canon Brook-Jackson, rector of Streatham, is a document showing the Emperor's futile attempts to learn English while at St. Helena.

Parts of the verb "to be" are written in schoolboy fashion. Then, in despair, Napoleon had relinquished his efforts, to make a few furtive drawings and a rash account of his expenses in exile.

"I gathered together my treasures from all sorts of places in this country, in Paris and other parts of France," the canon told a Press representative, "and now I believe I have every published work on the captivity. It has taken me 25 years to get them together."

"Here," he said, tenderly handling a volume, "is one of the only two remaining copies in existence, giveing an account of Napoleon's coming on board H. M. S. "Northumberland."

"Here is the actual spatula with which Napoleon cleaned his spade after digging, the only exercise in which he indulged towards the end. And there are a pair of dress shoes and a pair of socks he wore on many occasions.

"Incidentally, one little batch of views I unearthed in a London boarding-house, and the owner, having no use for them, sold them to me."

Chief among Canon Brook-Jackson's books are seven huge volumes, bound in gold-tooled morocco and weighing nearly a hundredweight each, which repose on the baize-covered shelves of a cabinet.

Each of the seven is a veritable storehouse of historical, biographical, bibliographical and personal interest, and there is scarcely a character of importance of the period, says the Canon, whose handwriting is not to be found within the pages of these volumes.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 12,

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:— Per lb	
Textile .. .. .. „	0 11 6
Century .. .. .. „	0 10 9
Jacob .. .. .. „	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon .. .. „	0 10 9
Apollo .. .. .. „	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;	
Standard Mill .. ..Per lb	0 15 3
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 .. „	0 15 0
Century 6404-8705 .. „	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill .. „	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal) .. „	0 15 0
Phoneix .. .. „	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) .. „	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) .. „	0 15 0
Kaliamardan .. „	0 15 3
Daud Sahib .. .. „	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat .. .. „	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill .. .. „	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill .. .. „	0 15 0
David Mill .. .. „	0 15 6
Apollo Mill .. .. „	0 15 6
Moon Mill .. .. „	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Quality:—	
Swan Finlay .. .. „	0 14 6
Gold Mohor .. .. „	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand) .. ..per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant) .. „	0 14 6
Century (Bugle) .. .. „	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala) .. .. „	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji) .. „	0 14 3
Sakuntala .. .. „	0 14 6
Sundari Brand .. .. „	0 14 0
Globe .. .. .. „	0 14 0
Rachael .. .. .. „	0 14 0
Palkhi .. .. .. „	0 14 6
Maher .. .. .. „	0 14 9
Kechhwa .. .. .. „	0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Textile .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Century .. .. .. „	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) .. „	1 1 0
Jacob .. .. .. „	1 0 0
Century .. .. .. „	1 0 6
Mun Mill .. .. .. „	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) .. „	1 0 0
Century .. .. .. „	1 0 0
Jacob .. .. .. „	0 15 0
Mun Mill .. .. .. „	1 0 0
1386 Tata .. .. „	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton .. Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed .. .. „	3 13 0
Century .. .. „	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney .. „	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962 „	4 3 0
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur .. „	10 5 0
58000 Kurla .. „	8 2 0
1325 Morarji .. „	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney .. „	7 8 0
Hindustan .. „	7 7 0
E. D. Rachael .. „	6 6 0
SALITA:—	
Century .. .. „	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant) „	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent .. „	2 3 6
Apollo David .. „	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta .. .. ..per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix .. .. .. „	1 2 0
Kohinoor .. .. .. „	1 2 0
Tata .. .. .. „	1 2 0

RAILWAY RISK NOTES

DISCUSSION IN G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, April 12.

At the 33rd meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 7th instant, the following subjects were discussed:—

Regarding the issue of Inter-Class Tickets by the Inter and Third Class Express to Poona, the Chairman, with reference to the enquiry made by a member at the last meeting, said there was no restriction on the sale of Intermediate class tickets to passengers desirous of travelling between intermediate stations by the Intermediate and Third Class Poona Expresses, except on the suburban area between Bombay and Kalyan Intermediate passengers were not booked in this area because they had a good service of local trains and because they would inconveniently overcrowd the trains for those passengers who were travelling beyond that section. The complaint probably referred to the restriction on the 19 Down and 22 Up Poona Express and this was brought about owing to a very limited accommodation which was well filled both at Bombay and Poona. The Chairman thought it might be a good thing to remove the restriction, as an experiment, except over the suburban area and he said this would be arranged immediately.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

Dealing with a complaint addressed to the Indian merchants Chamber by Messrs. Bagambhai Amin & Co. that the staff at Wadi Bunder demand Risk Notes in Form "A" for consignments which are tendered in good condition and that they enter on these Risk Notes remarks which are not necessary, the Chairman said the Railway had been getting consignments which were badly packed: sometimes the packing was rotten and the bags gave way, and it was necessary in such cases to insert a remark on the risk note to protect the Railway. No orders of any kind had been given to the staff to enter remarks onthese risk notes unless the remarks were really necessary. The Chairman said he mentioned this because there was an insinuation that it was a practice at Wadi Bunder to insert a remark on the risk notes when there was na necessity for it to protect the Railway. In this particular case no complaint was made to the Goods Superintendent at Wadi Bunder and the Chairman said he thought this action should be done in all cases before a representation was put up for the consideration of the Advisory Committee.

A member thought it would be interesting to know the percentage of goods accepted at Wadi Bunder on risk notes with remarks and the percentage accepted on a clear receipt. The Chairman said a statement would be compiled for the next three months.

MILEAGE BOOKS OF TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

Referring to the discussion at the meeting of the 19th November 1926, on the proposal that the concession of mileage books of tickets at reduced fares allowed to First Class passengers should be extended to Second Class passengers, the Chairman said he had examined the data in this connection, and as there was good reason to believe the introduction of Second Class mileage books would stimulate travel and be a benefit to the mercantile community and to the Railway, he proposed to issue them with immediate effect. The books of Second Class mileage tickets would contain coupons aggregating 3,000 miles each and the fares paid would be Rs. 117/3, which was equal to 7 1/2 pies per mile. Other conditions would be the same as for the issue of the First Class mileage books.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 11.

The fixtures of the Mixed Doubles were played out yesterday (Sunday). The holders of championship lost against A. C Pereira and Mrs. Gould. The game was more a test of endurance on the past of the ladies and the delicate and gragile partner of C. Gonsalves succumbed to the onslaught of Pereira's hard shots.

The games decided were:

1. P. H. Pereira and Mrs. M. Hasam w/o A. E. Allum and Miss Hartley (scr.)
2. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. C. Villiers beat C. Gonsalves and Miss D. Nunes 1-5; 6-4.
3. G M. Rose and Miss E. McGill beat D. S. Bottlewalla and Miss Khothawalla 6-3; 8-6.
4. A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Gould beat C. Gonsalves and Miss D. Nunes 1-5; 6-4.

PILGRIM RUSH IN B. N. RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, April 12.

There was heavy rush of passengers yesterday on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the East India Railway on the occasion of the Kumbha Mela and the Easter holidays, for which special travelling concessions have been offered. The rush will be greater today.

Special trains have been arranged for pilgrims to Hardwar.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, April 12.

The western disturbance is causing cloud and a rise of the temperature along the frontier. The depression over North-east India yesterday has weakened after giving heavy rain on Chittagong coast, and local rain in Assam and Burma.

Chief amounts are.—Moulmein three quarters of an inch; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab a half; Ninbu Yamethin, and Monywa a quarter; Sibsagar a half; Dibrugarh and Coxs Bazaar two; Chittagong five; Mymensingh a half and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecasts:—A decrease in Central Burma, Southeast Bengal and Assam and an extension along the frontier.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

MODERATE BUSINESS IN JUTES

CALCUTTA, April 12.

In the share market in jutes there was a moderate volume of business transacted in view of the approaching holidays and some profit taking combined. The undertone however remained generally healthy though outside support was comparatively limited. In coals Purrakur and Raneegunge marked no changes while Talcher further crept up in response to some demand that has been in existence for the last few days. Gopalichuck were quoted down. Teas for the time being continue featureless. Eastern Cachar came in for a solitary deal at two points lower than the listed price. In miscellaneous there were no fresh features recorded. Madan Theatres receded further on more sellers showing. A fair number of dealings were completed in rubber shares. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 78/13.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram (light Railway 87, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 96, Sara Serajganj Railway 100.

Cottons:—Kesoram ord 3/15, do pref 75/12.

Jutes:—Barnagore ord 247/8, Meivadere ord 355, Birla ord 14/5, Caledonian ord 729, Champdany 198, Clive 44/8, Craig 5/10, Dalhousie ord 526, Delta 572, Empire 53/3, Howrah 50/14, Hukumchand ord 17/3,, do pref 101/8, Kankinarrah ord 563, Lansdowne 329, Lawrence ord 723/8, National 36/8, New Central 575, Orient 309, Presidency 11/6, Soorah 33/4, Waverley 9/4.

Coals:—Burrakur 15/14, Ghusick and Muslim 5/12, Gopalichuck 5/6, Kosonda and Nyadee 7/8, Raneegunge 29, Sutikdih 2/2, Talcher 3/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 11/15, Indian Standard Wagon pref 87, Manshall and Co. 3/6, E. I. Corporation ord 4/2, Calcutta Tramways ord 11/4, Indian Wood Products 9, Madan Theatres 5/4, British Burmah Petroleum 6/8.

Tea Companies:—Easter Cachar 15/12, Tezpore 11/12.—A. P.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

MR. S. L. PANDAY APPOINTED MANAGING DIRECTOR

"It is reported on good authority that Mr. Sorabji L. Banday J.P., has been appointed a Managing Director of the Matheran Steam Tramways Co. Ltd., under the management of Mr. F.E. Dinshaw, the present Chairman of the new Board of Directors. Mr. Dinshaw is to be congratulated for the excellent choice made by him as Mr. Panday will no doubt be able to make all the desired improvements in the Tramways Company which are at this time most urgently needed, No one can be more fitted than Mr. Panday to carry out effectively the changes proposed as he has great tact, wide outlook and personal influence with officials and the public. Nominations of other Directors will follow shortly. The management of the Matheran Station Hotel will also be placed under the able management of the well-known caterers of the G.I.P. Rly. viz., Messrs. Brandon and Company who may confidfiently be expected to spare no trouble to make the stay of their visitors happy, comfortable, cheerful and cheap."

A BATHING TRAGEDY

WELL-KNOWN TENNIS AND HOCKEY PLAYER DROWNED

CALCUTTA, April 12.

James Robson (25) an Anglo-Indian, a well known tennis and hockey player, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the pumping station at Baliaghatta.

It seems that Robson with Miss Riderhalgh was in the water for over twenty-five minutes racing together. At the end as he was nearing the shore, Robson seems to have become exhausted. He shouted for help and the girl ran to his rescue. She pulled him out but Robson could not hold on and lost consciousness and sank to the bottom. —Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Madras message of April 12 says:—A party of husband and wife and a male companion who were proceeding from Utukuli station to Padiur were waylaid and murdered by a gang of four men. The husband and wife were immediately killed but the unfortunate companion who managed to escape and take shelter in a hut near by was traced by them and killed. The police have arrested three persons.—Free Press.

Discussing the problem of electorates "Bhala" a Poona weekly prefers electorates on the basis of religion to communal electorates. It advocates separate electorates for Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians Jains Parsis and Sikhs.—A..

Mr. B. S. Kamat Member of the Royal Agricultural Commission who has been lately confined to bed on account of nervous breakdown and high blood pressure is improving and hopes to sail for England by May 7th.—A.P.

The sessions judge acquitted twenty-five Hindu of charges of rioting and murder in connection with Bakrid riot at village Singhase in which four Mahomedans were killed and several injured. —A. P.

The Ahmedabad police have arrested Mr. Chagganlal Sheth, B. E., Assistant Engineer of the Ahmedabad Municipality, who is now under suspension and one Motilal Mulchand, a contractor, under Sections 420 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of defrauding the Ahmedabad Municipality to the extent of over Rs. 3,000. The accused have been released on bail.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 12.

Yesterday London Silver prices improved 3/8d. on buyings by India and China. Our market early improved on better Shanghai Exchange. Later exchange was reported easier and prices ruled quiet under profit taking and finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	59 12 0
Chaitra delivery	59 12 0
Vaishakh delivery	59 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 12.

The market is steady and closed as under:—

Ready	21 8 3
Chaitra	21 8 9
Vaishakh	21 9 3

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's D D 1/5 7/8.
bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 895.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 965.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 950.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D P Rs. 138 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 19/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.03.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 24.92.
London—Rome Liras 100.95.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, April 12.

3 months 4 1/4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)
(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

Week ending 8th April 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	171	17,026	15,017
Receipts at U. S. Ports	132	11,929	8,..
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	46	2,248	1,943
To Continent	116	5,251	3,524
To Japan, Canada, etc.	54	1,644	1,160
Total	216	9,143	6,627
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	324	12,232	11,962
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	72	2,126	2,246
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,284	1,122
Stocks at American Interior Towns		922	1,629
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,970	1,444
Total		6,176	4,195
Last week		6,307	4,241
Difference on week		—131	—146

STOCKS OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN.

All kinds	1,492	949
	This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India	25,100	14,500
Total shipped so far this season	2,25,600	2,00,500

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Nominal Apl/May £8/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £18/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May £19/12/6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 11.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May 49/6
Rosario Santa Fe, per 62 lb.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May 50/3
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Offered Apl/May 52/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May 52/3
Shipment Buyers May/June 51/3

LINSEED.

London, April 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Apl/May £17/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Buyers May/June £17/5/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Half Paid May/June £15/2/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Apl/May £18/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid May/Aug 30/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid & Buyers Sept/Dec 31/9

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 12.

The Linseed opened for May delivery at Rs. 10/13/9 and Sept at Rs. 11/3/6 and prices declined half an anna for May and quarter of an anna for Sept. on scattered profit taking. At the decline Messrs. Birla Bros. were reported buyers and prices improved and closed steady May at Rs. 10/13/9 and Sept at Rs. 11/3/6.

Wheat early showed a little easier tendency on selling by local jobbers, but prices improved in the later trading May closing at 7/10 and Sept at Rs. 7/12.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Bombay Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar April 10.

Wheat Har	4	8	0
Wheat Bhadan	4	10	0
Wheat Asni	4	11	0
Gram Jeth	3	9	6
Gram Har	3	10	3
Rapeseeds Bisakh	7	6	0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	9	6
Rapeseeds Bhadan	7	15	0
Cottonseeds Bisakh	3	13	9
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	15	3
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	2	9
Barley Jeth	3	2	3

READY.

Wheat 4/12 to 5/4; Gram 3/12 to 3/14 Rapeseeds 7/4 to 7/12; Cottonseeds 3/13/6; Barley 3/2/9; New Gram 3/14

Market Arrivals:—
Grain 2,000 mds.
Rapeseeds 400 mds.
Market condition:—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 11.

May	14.10—.03
July	14.51—.03
October	14.58—.03
December	14.74—.05
January	14.80—.01
Middling Spot	14.40—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 11.

May	14.16—.04
July	14.33—.04
Middling Spot	14.21

NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.

10-30 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.10
July	14.32
October	14.57

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	14.10
July	14.32
October	14.57

NEW ORLEANS 9.45 A.M.

May	14.16
July	14.32

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,0..

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 11.

April	7.41—.02
May	7.50—.03
June	7.55—.03
July	7.64—.01
August	7.68—
September	7.72—.01
October	7.76—.01
November	7.78—.01
December	7.81—.01
January	7.84—
February	7.86—
March	7.89—.02
April	7.91—.05
Middling Spot	7.75—.05

SALES.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 11.

Scinde, Good	5.80—.85
Scinde, Fully Good	6.00—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.20—.05
Bengal, Good	5.90—.07
Bengal, Fully Good	6.10—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.30—.05
Oomra, Good	6.30—.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.55—..
Oomra, Fine	6.80—.05
Broach, Good	6.30—.07
Broach, Fully Good	6.60—.07
Broach, Fully Good	6.60—.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

New York, April 11.

April	13.11
May	13.18
July	13.26+.01
July	13.26+.00
August	13.28+.01
September	13.37+.01
October	13.29+.01
November	13.48+.01
December	13.53+.01
January	13.51+.01
February	13.51+.01
March	13.58+.01
April	13.58+.01
Sakellarid's, F.G.F., Spot	13.65—

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.
June, per cwt 16/7 1/2
July/Sept. per cwt 16/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 16/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Bombay
July/Sept. per cwt 16/6 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Karachie.
July/Sept. per cwt 16/7

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

AMERICAN:—N. Y.:—Quiet and Featureless—Liverpool easy on Bombay Straddle reversing.

LOCAL:—Improved on Commission Houses covering. Better Liverpool—Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cables—

New York May Highest	14.14
(12-58 p.m.) lowest	14.08
(at the opening.)	

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents under 11th inst.

Market small do not think market likely to decline.

Materially.—With our lights advise buying on any decline. Weather unfavourable.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures opened 5 points lower on unfavourable Liverpool Cables but improved 6 points on short covering. At the advance there was absence of support and the market ruled quiet and closed 1 to 3 points lower. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 15.40c.

The Liverpool Market opened easy on reverse straddle selling against sales in our Market. Prices registered a drop of 5 points but by the close there was little improvement and the market closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot prices registered a decline of 8 points at 7.75 per lb.

There is no change in the situation and in view of the approach of the Easter Holidays small Markets are expected with possibly little squaring up of accounts.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 12.

Despite slightly easier New York advices, the local market opened steady at a rise of Rs. 2 with Broach April/May at Rs. 277/8. There was absence of sellers and prices gradually hardened and closed highest under buying influence of Commission houses. The close at 4 p.m. was as under with Liverpool opening quotations unchanged.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	277/8	281	277/8	281
Jan/Apl	284/8	287/4	284/8	287/4
Oomra				
May	272	274	272	274
July	273	275	273	275
Bengal				
May	260	261	260	261

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 12.

The forward market opened at Rs. 281 and closed firm on Bombay. Liverpool straddles being reversed. To-day's improvement is nothing more than a natural reaction after heavy liquidation and we believe prices will sag further.

To-day the buyer included Messrs. Gill, Chrystal, Dreannan, Indian Cotton and the sellers Messrs. Patel Langley and Nimani.—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl/May	281	282/8	281	282/8
Jan/Apl	288	289	288	289
Oomra				
May	274/8	275/8	274/8	275/8
July	275/8	276/8	275/8	276/8
Bengal				
May	261	261/8	261	261/8

The Bombay Cotton market will be closed on Friday 15th and Monday 18th inst. On Saturday the 16th inst. the market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. for forward business only.

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 12.

Sampin closed this morning as under.

	Yen
April	187.10 less 0.80
July	195.90 less 0.40
October	178.50 less 0.40

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 12.

Bengal	May			261
Broach	Apl/May			281
Broach	Jan/Apl			287
Oomra	May			274
Oomra	July			276
Bengal	280	273	266	258
S./P.	276	269	262	254
Rajputana	280	273	266	258
Broach	300	295	290	
P./A.	314	307	300	292
Surat	350	345	340	
Navsari	365	360	355	
Oomra No. 3	281	276	271	
C. P. No. 1	296	291	286	
C. P. No. 2	289	284	279	
Khandesh	277	272	267	
Muthia	275	270	265	
Comptah		333	329	325

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 12.

200	Vardhman Bros.	Panchpahad	286
100	Vardhman Bros.	Muthia	278
200	Volkart Bros.	Saila	278
200	Ralli Bros.	Berar	280
100	Langli & Co.	Broach	288
100	Madhavji Mill	Broach	286
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Sangli	286
200	G. G. Kesha	Muthia	276
100	Forbes & Co.	Neemuch	275
100	H. Ramgopal	Amraoti	281
200	H. Ramgopal	Karanja	281
100	Currimbhai	Comptah	327

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 12th

		Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	275
"	Fine	"	267
"	F.G.	"	255/60
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	265
"	F.G.	"	260
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	285
Nagpur		"	285
Veotmal		"	277/80
Arvi		"	277/80
Amraoti		"	272/75
Khamgaon-Akola		"	272/75
Mulkapur		"	267/72
Khandesh		"	267/70
Muthia	Fine	"	265
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	285/
Purna	Average	"	275/
Parbhani/Sailu		"	275/
Indore/Ujjain		"	280/
Burwah Sanavad		"	275/80
Broach	Fine M.G.	"	285/90 287
Westerns	Good	295	May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	315
Compta	F.G.M.G.	320	Ap+35May+32/
Dhollera			Ap/May+9/
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+16

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 11.

Silver:—Small Offerings.	
Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26 3/..

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 per cent
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4 per cent
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-14 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 per cent

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 12th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st. September		This Year	Last Year
	2 Days			
Khandesh ..			3,05,727	2,85,717
Central India ..	540		2,63,267	3,37,758
Barsi and Nagar	20		1,82,715	1,91,871
Hyderabad-Gaorani	129		64,385	68,934
Berar	744		5,30,132	4,43,667
Central Provinces	286		2,16,839	2,28,765
Total Oomras..	17	9	15,63,366	15,56,712
Dholera	589		1,17,185	1,91,965
N.W. Provinces ..			24,022	1,27,078
Rajputana ..	235		41,572	89,496
Sind-Punjab ..	145		1,08,952	2,49,693
Broach	3824		96,987	2,97,785
Coompta & Dharwar	645		54,942	44,309
Westerns-Northerns	754		24,234	27,844
Cocoanada ..			399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	108		7,518	9,058
Persian	227		3,628	2,367
American.. ..			1,40,608	1,310
Egyptian and African	417		34,758	45,166
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51			468
Total	8662		22,52,722	23,44,728

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to 7th Aprfl.		
	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3362	2,19,983	3,33,111
Japan & China	4100	11,32,620	12,42,793
Coast Ports		11,855	19,691
Up-country by Rail		73,567	56,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,764	50,014
Total	8162	14,50,794	17,52,324

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.

Wheat	5,040	cwts.
Linseed	16,278	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,160	"
Gingellyseeds	93	"
Poppyseed	441	"
Groundnuts	5,734	"
Castorseed	6,112	"
Rice	1,452	"
Myrabollams	3,312	"
Cottonseed	1,002	"
Gram	2,308	"
Jowar	731	"
Barley	208	"
Bajree	991	"
Coal	285	tons.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 11.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60
Copper, Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal.	£65 1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£26 1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£15 1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£302 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/7-7/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8-1/8 Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7-7/8 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8 Sellers.

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, April 12.

The Stock Exchange opened to-day practically unchanged and prices registered a drop of Rs. 10 on general liquidation. At the decline there was little covering which caused small improvement and the market closed quiet but steady.

Tata Iron shares ruled quiet in the early part of the day but prices improved on better support. Ordinary closed at Rs. 66/4 and Deferds at 22/4.

Cement shares ruled rather steady and there was not much doing in Bank shares.

As anticipated prices in manipulated shares have declined on profit taking. Still we believe. There is accumulation of long contracts but after recent decline the situation is getting technically healthy and would recommend to buy cautiously in weaker markets for quick turns.

The following are to-day's closing prices.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up		Last	Quotation
	Rs.	Divid	Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	79	12
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	80	xd
Imperial ..	500	40	1490	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	23	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	27	8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	175	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	175	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	45	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	675	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	196	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	14	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	817	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	143	12
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. ..	1,000	40	1060	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	545	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar ..	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	285	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	21	4
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	666	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	205	8 Pre.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	11
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	221	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	66	
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1050	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	11
New India ..	25	..	22	12
Oriental Life ..	100	0 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Ad-				

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 12.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 89/6. Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/3.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 106/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/13; 1945/55. Rs. 108/5. Steady.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 11.

Demand Bills 485.25

vance ..	100	10	435	
Apollo	50	..	7 1/2	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	336	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	922	8
Bombay Industrial	108		7-9-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	75	
Century ..	100	20y	4-0	
Central India O.	10	16	532	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	537	8
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	141	4
Crescent	100	4	195	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O. ..	7-8	..	1-3-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	272	8
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	925	
Finlay	1,000	..	157	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	131	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	220	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	365	
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	116	4
Kilachand	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor	1,500		1160	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6250	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	136	4
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	130	
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	333	12
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	48	
Pearl	250	8	565	
Poenix	100	10	422	8
Premier..	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	650	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	175	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	535	
Swan	00	..	163	12
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng, ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					435
Bombay Cotton					336 4
Bombay Dyeing	940	941 4	931 4	931 4	XD
Century ..	445	447 8	442 8	440	
Central India	538 12	538 12	535	535	
Colaba Land					141 4
Crescent					195
Edward Sassoon					140
Fazulbhoy	935	937 8	927 8	925	
Finlays					157 8
Globe					35
Gokak					131 4
Indian Bleaching..					220
Indore Malwa					365
Kohinoor					1177 8
Madhowjee					136 4
Mathuradas					75
Meyer Sassoon					90
Mysore					137 8
New Great	340	340	332 8	333 12	
Pearl ..	570	570	562 8	565	
Pabany					272 8
Phoenix					422 8
Simplex ..	180	181 4	177 8	175	
Swadeshi	538 12	538 12	535	535	
Swan Mills					163 12
Tata Mills					97 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent. ..					78 13
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..					10 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting at Congress House, to observe National Week, Mr. Horniman presiding, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Committee, Corporation Hall, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 14.

Results of B. T. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Betina" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 15th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Hindu New-Year Day festival in Ceylon will be observed on the 14th April and not 13th. Ordinary telegrams to Ceylon will not be accepted on the 14th.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

BABY WEEK AT KURLA.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition in connection with the National Health and Baby Week at Kurla will be performed by Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikare at the Hanuman Cinema Theatre, Station Road, on Friday (15th instant) at 5-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following steament shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—Small-pox attacks 8, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 5, deaths 5; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 93; Total mortality this day last year was 98.

SHREE NARAHARI SHASHTRI'S GEETA PRAVACHAN.

Shastri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagawat Geeta Pathshala fame will give publick Geeta Pravachan to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in hall of Sheth Goculdas Nensey's Bungaiow near Matunga, G. I. P. Railway Station. Separate arrangement is kept for ladies.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the above Institution and in its hall at Burrows Lane, Girgaum, Mr. C. P. da Cunha, Solicitor, will deliver a lecture at 6-30 p.m. on Holy Saturday, (the 16th instant) on "A Religion of Sorrow and yet of Gladness." Rev. D. Remedios, Chaplain, St. Teresa's will preside.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The F. Ward District Congress Committee recommends that careful and prompt consideration be given to the proposals of the Muslims regarding constitution of the Joint Electorates by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at a Special Meeting, at an early date; and this District Congress Committee is of opinion that the said proposals of the Muslims be accepted.

A Special Meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SHRI RASHTRIA SHALA, BOMBAY.

The annual examinations of the above school have commenced from 4th April. The results will be out on the 19th. The school will be, then, closed for the summer vacation. It will re-open on 6th June, 1927, and new admissions will be made from that date.

DINNERS TO MR. MUNSHI.

Mr. J. N. Varma, Bar-at-Law gave a dinner in honour of Mr. K. M. Munshi, the newly-elected M. L. C. on Monday evening, by special arrangement at the Surti Hindu Hotel, Grant Road Corner, several distinguished members of the Bar were invited. Amongst those present were: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Mr. B. K. Desai, Mr. M. P. Amin Mr. C. K. Daftary, Mr. M. P. Hindu, Mr. Lalji, and Mr. Bhagwati. Mr. Kanga proposed the toast for the guest of the evening and wished him a brilliant career as a legislator, to which all those present heartily responded.

At the invitations sent out by Mr. B.A. Win, Dr. N. F. Sheth and others, a large number of friends and admirers of Mr. K. M. Munshi the newly elected member of the Bombay legislative Council attended a dinner party given at Morar Baug on Tuesday night in honour of Mr. Munshi Among those present were Dr. A. K. Palal, Dr. Jeevraj Mehta Mr. Kothari and several ladies.

Mr. Munshi who accompanied by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi arrived punctually at 8-30 p.m. was received at the entrance by Dr. Natwarlal Sheth and others. The guests then partook of sumptuous dinner.

After the dinner, those present were treated to melodions songs in gujrati. The party broke up late at night.

AT HOME TO MR. K. M. MUNSHI.

There will be an At-Home to meet Mr. K. M. Munshi at Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

MR. ISPAHANI ACQUITTED

CHARGE OF INTERCEPTING LETTER FAILS

"CASE IN NO WAY ESTABLISHED."

Mahomed Hasham Isphani, the well-known Persian merchant of Bombay who was charged with interception of letter addressed to another, or, in the alternative, with the theft of a document at the instance of Mr. M. H. Susihtary, the Persian Vice-Consul for Karachi, was acquitted of all the charges against him by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court on Tuesday.

In the course of a lengthy judgment, the Magistrate observed that he was convinced of the fact that the letter addressed to the complainant by the Consul-General for Persia was intercepted but the case against the accused was in no way established. The only evidence against the accused was that of the proprietor of the Rembrandt Studio who, in the opinion of the Magistrate, had given his evidence in such a way as could not be relied on. There was the evidence of the Government expert for questioned documents who had opined that the writing in the diary of the Rembrandt Studio was by the same man who had written several other documents sent to him, the documents being in the hand-writing of the accused, as against that there was the evidence of Mr. G. K. Nariman who had stated that he could not distinguish the hand-writing of the accused from that of another man working in the office of the accused. His Worship therefore acquitted the accused holding that the case against the accused was not at all proved.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SANDHURST READ.

A fatal accident occurred to a Hindu girl aged five years by the alleged negligence of the bill collector of a building which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Tuesday. It appeared a bar of a balcony of the second floor of Ali Mohmed Building situate at Sandhurst Road, had gone off and Revabai, daughter of Kalyan Jiwan while looking on

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the 8th public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House" under the Presidency of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Sjts. Joseph Baptista, Veer Wamonrao Joshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, R. S. Nimbkar, Drs. S. V. Ketker and Ambedkar, Mr. K. N. Joglekar will be amongst the speakers.

There will be Khaddar Bazar and Sale at the beginning of the meeting.

the foot-path from between the bars lost her balance and fell from the second floor. She sustained fracture of the skull and died on the spot. The Coroner held an inquest where evidence was led to show that the bill collector was often requested to replace the bar but without any result. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death and remarked that the bill collector was responsible in not replacing the bar in spite of the request of the tenants.

WARD BOY KNOCKED DOWN

FATAL MOTOR BUS ACCIDENT.

Gopal Limbaji, a ward boy of the Police Hospital was crossing the Parel Road opposite the Police Hospital after alighting from a tram-car on Monday evening when he was knocked down by a motor bus. He was removed to the Hospital where he died after admission.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

At about 7 p.m. on Sunday an unknown Hindu aged about 58 years was found lying unconscious near Sopari Baug. He was removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital where he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died soon after admission.

RUN OVER RAILWAY TRAIN.

A fatal accident occurred to an unknown Hindu woman about 35 years old while crossing the railway lines. It appeared soon after a local train had passed at Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Sunday at 6 a.m. a woman was seen lying on the railway lines. Her scull was fractured and hands and feet were cut off. Her body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the coroner and the jury returned a verdict of death by running over by a railway train.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

ELECTION CHALLENGED

HEARING FIXED FOR MAY 23

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court resumed the hearing of the notice of motion taken out by Mr. J. B. Petit challenging the election of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla as the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the new year commencing from 1st April. Both Mr. Petit and Dr. Batliwalla as also other corporators were present.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, in support of the notice of motion. Mr. B. J. Desai with the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. represented the defendants, the Corporation and Dr. Batliwalla.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT.

The defendants in their written statement, maintained that as the two candidates at the second ballot, viz., the plaintiff and the second defendant had secured an equal number of votes, and as both had been connected with the Corporation and had rendered eminent services to the city for many years, the Chairman, Mr. Chinoy, stated that he found it very difficult to decide between the two candidates, and that he did not propose to give his casting vote offhand, but had decided to draw lots and to give his casting vote accordingly. The names of the plaintiff and the second defendant were accordingly written over two separate pieces of paper, and each was enclosed in a separate envelope. Both envelopes were then placed in a ballot-box. Mrs. Mackenzie, a lady member of the Corporation, then drew the lot, and handed the envelope to Mr. Chinoy who opened it and announced that he gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Batliwalla, the second defendant. Mr. Chinoy then declared the second defendant duly elected President.

The defendants denied the plaintiff's allegations that the procedure adopted by the Chairman in drawing lots was invalid and contrary to the provision of clause (Q) of Section 26 of the Municipal Act and that the declaration of the Chairman in favour of the second defendant was invalid and of no effect.

The first defendant further denied that the regulations passed by the Corporation on March 28 last were contrary to the conditions laid down in Section 36, Clause (Q) or were 'ultra vires' of the Corporation, as alleged by the plaintiff. The Corporation also refuted the claim that the plaintiff was entitled to be declared President by reason of the majority of votes obtained in the first ballot. The only question for determination as a result of the said ballot was which of the three candidates should be eliminated. The defendants denied that the procedure in fact adopted by the Chairman was contrary to law or that the second defendant's election was invalid.

Finally, the defendants submitted that the plaintiff's suit was misconceived and should be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant Dr. Batliwalla in his brief statement, adopted the above allegations, contentions and submissions made by the first defendants, the Corporation.

On his Lordship taking his seat, Mr. Tarapore walla said: We don't want any interim injunction. It does not affect the position of parties as all the acts of the present President are valid till a contrary decision is given by the Court. The only thing now is to fix the date for hearing of the motion.

Mr. Justice Blackwell remarked that it was a matter of great importance and should be heard as soon as possible. He suggested that the case might be heard during the latter part of the vacation when he would be sitting as the Vacation Judge.

Mr. Desai said that some of the counsel might not be in Bombay at the time.

Mr. Justice Blackwell said that public interest must come before the interest of counsel.

Mr. Desai said it was not for counsel's interest but in the interest of his clients who instructed him in that effect.

His Lordship then fixed May 23rd for hearing the case.

ALL-BANDRA BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Amateur Open Championships contests will take place under the auspices of the All-Bandra Badminton Association, when the contests include: Gentlemen's Singles; Gentlemen's Doubles; Mixed Doubles; Ladies' Singles and Ladies' Doubles.

The above events are open to all comers (amateurs), but the committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving any reason. They will be played on indoor courts in the New School Hall of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.

The Tournament will commence on Sunday, 24th April, 1927. Play will ordinarily commence at 7-15 in the mornings and at 4-30 in the evenings.

For terms, etc. address enquiries to Mr. A. C. Pereira, 58, Canterbury Square, Bombay, 20.

GREAT PROBLEM FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN'S PROPOSITION TO SOLVE IT

FORMATION OF WARD COMMITTEES ACCEPTED

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Council was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, to consider the proposal of the Chairman of the Schools Committee to form local committees for different wards. Dr. S.S. Batliwalla occupied the chair.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai informed the meeting that 66 members had promised to become members of the local committees and explained how these committees could be of help to the Schools Committee. The great problem before them was the rent of the buildings which cost them Rs. five lakhs a year and he hoped the local committees would be able to reduce the rent. He also expressed a hope that these local committee would enable them to select new school buildings and in the matter of play grounds for children.

Mr. V. V. Chandavarkar moved that no person who was connected with the schools committee in respect of pecuniary matters either a landlord or a contractor should be allowed to serve on the local committees.

The resolution was carried.

The committee then adopted rules regarding the functions of the local committees.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS

EXCELLENT HUMANITARIAN WORK

The twelfth annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, Hon. Sir Amberson Marten presiding. Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Hon. Secretary presented the report for 1926 which has already been published in these columns.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said the aim of the society was to help and reclaim the criminals and especially the juvenile offenders. He pleaded for personal touch and sympathy for the released prisoners and appealed for more funds and memberships. He hoped the society would be assisted by the public as it was doing an excellent kind of humanitarian work.

The report was adopted and office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected. H.E. the Governor of Bombay being the president and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Hon. Sir A. Marten vice-president.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

MR. LEO RODRIGUES ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 12.

The popular party scored a distinct victory at the first meeting of the Municipal Board this evening in connecion with the election of the President for the ensuing triennium. The municipal hall was thronged with eager spectators whose pent up feelings showed themselves out in continued applause more than once. A rather unpleasant incident took place a few minutes before the meeting was held. Mr. Tulsiar, a nominated member was favoured with a distress warrant, but he was promptly rescued from arrest by some gentlemen who cleared up the debt.

The full quota were present on this occasion. The proceedings opened with the adoption of the previous minutes. The election of a chairman pro tem. resulted in the appointment of Mr. J.R. Athaide. The question of the term of office of the new President proved an interesting debate. Mr. Hiral Desai—who promises to be an asset to the popular party, proposed that the President's office should extend for three years. This was amended by Mr. Naik on the ground that a similar policy was being followed by the Bombay Municipality who elected a President annually. Khan Bahadur Antia, Dr P.A. Dias and Mr. Joshi supported the amendment. Mr. Desai in his reply reminded the Board that about a year back a suggestion to restrict the term of office to one year had been turned down and it was strange that one of those supporters should now be championing it. The amendment was lost. The election of the new president was then proceeded with. Mr. H. Desai proposed Mr. Leo Rodrigues An amendment from Mr. Joshi put forward Mr. S.S. Naik. On the amendment being put to vote, it received barely 7 votes. Amidst great and continued applause Mr. Leo Rodrigues was elected and took the President's chair.

After the election of the President Khan Bahadur Antia was elected Vice-President. The new board then went on to form the various committees for the ensuing term.

"MARKED INCREASE OVER NORMAL FIGURES"

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MANAGEMENT COST

OUTSIDE ACCOUNT EXAMINER'S LETTER

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to a letter from Mr. R.H.A. Dalves, Chief Officer, informing the Committee that he had requested the board to grant him five months' leave from the 6th June next.

The letter was recorded.

MARKED INCREASE IN COST.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Examiner, Outside Account, regarding the cost of management and establishment. During the last three years, he stated the cost of management had shown a marked increase over the normal figures, viz., an increase of Rs. 6,44,000 in 1923-24, of Rs. 577000 in 1924-25 and Rs. 605000 in 1925-26. It was a question he said, whether the budgetted figures for 1927-28 warranted the maintenance of establishment costing Rs. 368,000.

The matter was sent to the Finance Committee for report.

The scheme of the proposed development of a portion as sites for milch cattle stables was then discussed and the Chief Officer was asked to address the Municipal Commissioner on the question.

MR. S. IYENGAR DEAD

ASST. EDITOR OF "TRIBUNE"

LAHORE, April 12.

Mr. S. Iyengar, assistant editor of "The Tribune" died this morning after a long illness. He was a brother of Mr. Gopala Iyengar, formerly editor of "The Tribune". Mr. Iyengar was connected with "The Tribune" for over a decade. He had a long and varied experience as journalist. Mr. Iyengar leaves behind a widow and three daughters. He was 53 years old.—Free Press.

SUCCOUR AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

PULGAON LABOUR UNION'S WORK

NAGPUR, April 12.

The Pulgan Labour Union has undertaken to give relief to the mill-hands who have been thrown out of job as a result of the Pulgaon Mills closing down. Up to now nearly 125 labourers have been given succour.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA YADAVA MAHASABHA.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the All-India Mahasabha will be held at Rewari (Punjab) on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant. Leading Yadavas from different parts of India are expected to take part in the proceedings. A strong committee with Lt. Rao Bahadur Rao Balbir Singh, O.B.E., M.L.C., the well-known scion of the royal family of Rewari as Chairman and Pundit Ramswarup Shastri, Kavyatirtha as Secretary has been formed to give the accembled delegates a fitting reception. Important deliberations touching the social moral, economic, educational and military advancement of the Yadava community will be made.

ALL-INDIA ACHHUT-UDDHAR CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the 10th Hindu Mahasabha Patna has decided to issue 250 free tickets to the Depressed classes delegates, as visitors to its session on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst. Therefore the "Mukhias, Pradhans" and the "Sadars" of various "Biradaries" intending to attend the Mahasabha are requested to bring certificate of their position from the Secretaries of their Districts or their Sub-divisions or Tahsil Hindu Sabhas or Arya Samaj.

Such tickets can be had from the All-India Achhut-Uddhar Conference Office, Patna, through Pt. Baldeva Chaubey Jee, the Joint Secretary.

Admission to the Sessions of the All-India Achhut-Uddhar Conference will be free for all to enable the general public to participate in the celebrations of the Session, where the famous Hindu leaders are expected to make notable speeches in connection with the uplift movement.

SATYAGRAHA WEEK AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting of the residents of Matnuga was held at the King's Circle Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) on Tuesday night to celebrate the sixth day of the Satyagraha week. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

The Chairman and Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta addressed the gathering on the importance of the national week. They appealed for unity among all Indians for the purpose of presenting the bureaucracy a united front and advised their hearers to encourage Khaddar which was the furest way of attaining freedom. The speakers dwelt at length on the necessity of reverting to non-co-operation as it was in 1922 onwards.

A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

LATEST NEWS.

COLOMBO, April 12.

Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of Ceylon, injured his shoulder and head while diving into the shallow water at the swimming bath this morning.—A. P.

LONDON, April 12.

Shanghai.—Largest international naval force ever collected in Chinese waters is now in China. It comprises 171 warships commanded by eight Admirals, three British, three American, one French and one Japanese. Force is made up of 76 British, 48 Japanese warships, 30 American, 10 French, four Italian, one Spanish, one Portuguese and one Dutch warship besides over thirty auxiliaries. Strength of land forces protecting Shanghai now exceeds 20,000 men of whom 14,000 are British.

The biggest raid on Red Labour Unions was carried out early this morning in Chapei and Nantao suburbs by plain clothe adherents of Chiang Kaishek, who were armed with machine guns, pistols and bombs. Fifteen armed Unionists were killed and many wounded. Six hundred Unionists were arrested and quantity of arms and ammunition was taken. 350 labourers strongly resisted in one building upon which field-guns were summoned but the men surrendered Chinese troops are now occupying general Labour Unions Headquarters. Simultaneous successful raid was carried out at Hangchow.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 12.

Bucharest.—The condition of the King continues to improve. No further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 12.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that imports in the month were 113,524 thousand sterling, and exports 62,114 thousand sterling, increases of 19,672 thousand and 9,176 thousand sterling respectively compared with February.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 12.

Rome.—Frank admission that he inleaded to assassinate Mussolini was made by General Zaniboni who was surprised on 4th November 1925 "just as he had got everything in readiness to carry out his criminal attempt" in room opposite balcony of Chig. Palace, where Mussolini was due to appear and who is now being tried with Retired General Louis and six others on charge of conspiring against the State and attempting to take Mussolini's life. Zaniboni declared that he would have undoubtedly killed Mussolini had police not arrested him. He had intended that assassination should be accompanied by attack of two hundred men on Fascists outside Palace but as all attempts to collect men had failed, he decided to act alone. Questioned with regard to reward of 300,000 francs, which it was alleged he had gone to France to receive from Czechoslvakian Socialist leader, Zanibani admitted that he had received 70,000 lire to be used for anti-Fascist propaganda through friends from the wife of person named Sellini, who he had known in Italy where he carried on banking transactions. General Capello denied the charge. Hearing of the case was adjourned.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Apr. 12.
Previous closing rate	... 14.10
To-day's opening	... 14.15
Difference	... +.05
To-day's closing	... 14.18
Difference	... +.08

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	April, 12.
Previous closing rate	... 7.50
To-day's opening	... 7.50
	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	... 7.53
Difference	... +.03

Broach, April, May expectations Rs. 291-8-0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Apr. 12.
Silver Ready	... Rs. 26-3-0
	3 annas lower.
Silver forward	Rs. 26-1-0
	2 annas lower.
Tone of market	—China Sold.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY FUNDS

MADRAS, April 11.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Shivaji Tercentenary Committee, has issued an appeal to the public through the press calling for donations. He says the committee have budgeted for an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 3000 will be spent on celebrations of Tercentenary Week and the remaining Rs. 7,000 will be devoted as a permanent endowment to the work of the Shivaji Vyayam Mandir in the promotion of physical culture.—A. P.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND ADVICE TO THE LEADING MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS IN PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

The leading firm of Messrs. New Mofussil Co. are now able to produce HIGH GRADE DOUBLE BOILED GENUINE LINSEED OIL entirely free from mineral and inferior class of vegetable oils and all sorts of impurities such as fish oil, etc. This oil can be obtained now in large quantities from their sole Selling Agent,

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1927.

BUDGET MAKING IN BRITAIN.

The third Budget of Mr. Winston Churchill begins with a deficit,—a record one for peace-time budgeting. The causes of the deficit are, indeed, obvious, and, let us hope, over for the time being. But the problems raised by this deficit are by no means so momentary as the character of the present deficit would lead one to suppose. British industry and commerce, British wealth, in fact, have supported burdens, which are in a great measure utterly unproductive, being legacies of the last war. The British people must shoulder them, not out of any sense of philanthrophy as because of the immense importance to their life and being of maintaining the British credit abroad. The burden of the debt to America is considered in many quarters in Britain to be unjust, if not insupportable; it is certainly not the only burden of its kind, with its consequences. But were Britain to tamper with these obligations in the slightest manner, the perennial source of her national wealth, —foreign commerce,—would be soon dried up; and, instead of saving the amount payable in respect of these obligations, she would be beggared herself. It is, therefore, a great investment,—this determination of paying the last farthing of the foreign debt. To a large and growing extent it is beginning also to be set off, by the debtors of Britain taking up the hint, and paying off their indebtedness to her, as far as they can. But the cause of anxiety and alarm lies not so much in the size and pressure of these foreign obligations of Britain; it consists rather in the steadily diminishing productivity of the principal British industries, especially in comparison with her rivals across the seas. The coal strike was only a symptom of this growing disease; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Cabinet in its entirety would be mistaken if they hold the malady to be only a fleeting concern, and treat it accordingly. Mere retrenchment, we are told, would not suffice, any more than mere increase of taxation, to meet this alarming deficit. Taxation has its limits, though we are by no means convinced those limits have been reached while yet the capital levy remains untried. A capital levy in 1921 would probably have permitted a longer subsidy to the coal industry last year, and so avoided the tremendous wastage that the nation as a whole has suffered in the prolongation of a great industrial dispute.

But the present Government cannot possibly think of taxation increase, at least in its more direct and drastic forms. Its solicitude for its international credit would not permit it, by insidious inflation of currency, indirectly to reduce the burden of the debt; and the increase in the tobacco duty and other like changes are too much in the nature of an increase in the salt duty in India, not to prove utterly unpopular, and so unmaintainable for a long time. The sense of social justice and fairplay, moreover, will not suffer a Government of even the most determined Tories to start on those retrenchments in civil administration, which are justly known and styled in England as the Civil Services. There remains, therefore, only the possibility of retrenchment in the fighting services. The tentative suggestions for all-round disarmament, naval as well as military, are in the nature of patchings, not a permanent cure of the besetting sin of our age. If Britain meant sincerely to reduce armaments, the Admiralty Estimates for the financial year just commencing would never have been adopted. In times of profound peace, and when there is no real, substantial rival on the seas in Europe to cope with, the annual outlay of close on 60 million sterling is a folly, permissible only in a rich nation like Great Britain; but not excusable even in her. And while this lavish outlay on the wasteful spending departments is maintained, there can be no hope of making good the shortage caused by diminishing production of wealth. The tampering with the Sinking Fund would be suicidal even if it is attempted to meet this extraordinary deficit; and we do not think a financier of Mr. Churchill's soundness and conservatism would ever dream of such a treacherous expedient. His categoric assurance in that behalf must have restored serenity to those waverers among the Government's supporters, no inconsiderable proportion of whom are made up of financial magnates. His assertion, however, about the impracticability of a cut of any magnitude in the fighting services needs something more than Mr. Churchill's word to be universally acceptable; and we cannot help repeating that while this item remains untouched, no hope of permanent equilibrium in British finance can be entertained by any sober-minded Britisher.

Mr. Churchill's manipulating with the minor items in the tax-schedule, including his attempt at closing up the loopholes for wastage or tax-evasion, are an object-lesson to financiers in other parts of the world, notably in our own. The taxes on matches and motor-cycles; on table-ware and tobacco are likely to affect the cost of living of the working class, which cannot but be objected to, what time the rich man's surplus escapes almost scot-free. But it is the Tory platform; and we non-British members of the Empire have little claim to criticise such measures. The keen solicitude for Empire industry, so painfully prominent in the Steel Bill in the Indian Legislature last session is, we are free to confess, by no means evident in the British budget of this year. The increase of taxation, almost wholly indirect, is made to yield an increased return of some 5.8 million sterling; while inroads upon the Roads Reserve Fund, and other purely administrative changes are made to achieve an improvement of some £38 million. Against this, the deficit for the year now commencing is £21 1|2 million sterling, leaving 16 1|2 million to be appropriated to the Sinking Fund increase or the paying off nearly half the arrears due to the coal stoppage and industrial troubles of the last year. Mr. Snowdon and his friends may well question the central thesis of Mr. Churchill's Budget about the industrial troubles being responsible for this financial contretemps; but neither he nor the Liberals will be able to withstand giving the Chancellor the meed of praise that is his due for having faced, and faced successfully, a most ticklish situation with courage and sagacity of an unusual degree.

THREATS AND THUNDERS.

The five-Power Note protesting against the outrages at Nanking affords an interesting contrast with the masterly document handed to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires by the Soviet Government over the raid on its Legation at Peking. While the latter tersely summarises incontrovertible facts and draws rational conclusions from them, the Powers have chosen to indulge in vague exaggerations and present demands some of which cannot but be deemed impossible even though they have been officially described as "studious ly moderate and the minimum in the circumstances." And yet the bombastic Note so long in preparation and so pompously advertised must be taken as an empty and ineffective thunder. Evidently some Powers—presumably the British and the French—were inclined to hurl a drastic ultimatum defining a time limit and setting out penalties which might cow down the Nationalist Government within a few hours. But the neighbourly Japanese and the stand-offiish Americans seem to have taken a more sober view of the matter and agreed to send an identical Note shorn of all bombastic nonsense. And yet the Britishers have carried the day in incorporating in the Note their one-sided version of the events at Nanking and in making high demands. For instance the summary of gross atrocities alleged to have been committed at Nanking on March 23 set out in the Note refers to the "nameless outrages" to which foreign women were subjected even though the over-zealous Reuter's agency has not yet succeeded in broadcasting any sensational cases of that description. Coming to the actual demands it will be noticed that the Nationalist Government has already promised to comply with the substance of the third demand viz., to make full reparation for injuries done to foreigners and material damage done to their property. But the Powers' call for adequate punishment of all commanding officers and all persons implicated in the outrages certainly exceeds all bounds of international propriety as the authorities at Canton should be left free to make such inquiries into the unfortunate episode and take such steps, legal or departmental, as they may deem fit. And the demand contained in the Note for a written apology from the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief for the Nanking atrocities and for an express undertaking from him to prevent such outrages in future, can only be described as insulting. As if the Powers did not know that Chiang-kai-Shek had not even reached Shanghai when his advance guard arrived at Nanking and that he had given the most eloquent assurance for the future safety of all foreigners within his domains.

But as usual the proverbial sting lies in the tail. The Powers have made no secret of the motives underlying the Note. They have clearly stated that these exorbitant demands, while they are not meant to detract from the sovereign powers of the Canton Government, are ""directed rather against influences foreign and Chinese who are seeking to break up existing friendships and inflame Chinese people to distrust and hatred and violence towards the people of friendly Powers." Thus have the foreign Governments sought to hurl an ineffective thunder against the supposed influence of the Russian Soviet. But here again the Powers have vaguely drawn on their ignorance and imagination while the Russian Note, to which this is evidently meant to serve as a counterblast, has made clear-cut and conclusively-proved statements about the Powers' influence over the Manchurian War-lord.Did not the Ministers of the Protocol Powers—which include Britain, the United States and Japan (according to the revised version given by Reuter's agency) give a written authorisation for Chang-tso-lin's most illegal raid on the Soviet embassy? There is no proof, on the other hand, that the influence of the Soviet had anything to do with the Nanking outrages which were obviously perpetrated by mixed irregulars—both Northern and Southern—amidst a most momentous military upheaval.

OPEN LETTER TO LORD IRWIN.

My Lord, Your Lordship has come to India with a certain disadvantage which seems to be rapidly transforming into an advantage, without anybody's knowing of the change. There was no beating of the big drum, no talk about sending out "England's best" when Your Excellency was appointed to the Gadi of the Curzons and the Readings, who had been boosted long before they came out as the most intelligent and capable and statesmanlike Viceroys India should possibly dream of engaging. In your case, we were silently led to believe a figure-head had been thrust upon us; but even a King Log is a relief after a King Stork, Your Lordship will, I trust, agree. Not knowing much from exalted, Imperial Ambassadors about your Lordship, will you permit me to say this country had formed no expectations of any very world-shaking achievements during the quiet regime of Your Lordship. We should have been glad if we were made merely to mark time in some backwaters, what time the heavy wash raised by the passage of the leviathan 'Reading' had had time to subside.

Without expectations or ambitions under the Irwin regime, the country was agreeably surprised when whispers began to percolate through from the Olympian heights that Your Lordship was unhappy at the prospects of rushing through certain measures in the Simla Session of the Legislature; and that, again, in the last Delhi Session, Your Lordship was averse to having to certify any legislation.—and least of all legislation of the importance of the Currency or Ratio Bill. These are negative virtues, My Lord; but they are taken in this land as evidence of the heart behind, as tokens of the Viceroy to prove, should opportunities come in his way his sincerity. For it is opportunities that make a man, my Lord, and you shall have no lack of opportunities. The times are such, Your Lordship cannot help being the central figure in the most moving drama of our days,—the birth of a nation. Your Lordship is reported by close observers to have, or to affect, the proverbial stolidity of your race and your country; of your breeding and your surroundings. Ab solute unconcern, Your Lordship, or consistent affectation of being bored to extinction with everything and every one is not a virtue, nor even an asset in a personage in your position; though I am aware it is the fashion of Oxford and Cambridge (Your Lordship sees I am absolutely impartial, being utterly ignorant which Alma Mater claims your Excellency as an alumnus, and have no time to look up the Who's Who) to affect any interest, much less any enthusiasm, in the joys and griefs of mere mortals. One hesitates to make such a supposition in the case of such a plain, straightforward gentleman as Your Lordship, but if this unconcern *and bored appearance is a mere affectation*, if it conceals or disguises deep streams of perennial, sincere emotion and sympathy with the wrongs of a subject people, then your country as well as mine has a rich wonder in store as the result of Your Lordship's term of office as Viceroy of India. Official etiquette may not permit Your Excellency, we can all understand, at every moment to lay bear your heart; nor is it any good that such a display should be made, at least by those who are free from the crude instincts of a shopkeeper. But still, Your Lordship, would it be presumptuous to suggest that an occasional indication,—a mere dropping of the proverbial straw to point the direction of the wind,—might not be out of place, even in the case of a Viceroy, you know.

I have told Your Lordship the country hopes for nothing, and is prepared for everything under the present regime. Despite themselves, the men of your age will have to act on a grand stage; and they will have themselves to thank, of course, if their roles become veritable creations and contributions,—or abject failures. Take the case of the Indian States. I am reminded of them because of your recent visits to Bhopal and Kashmere (Has Mr. A been utterly forgotten, or forgiven his youthful wild oats? Kashmere isn't quite the soil for oats, wild or tame, is it?) and, still more, because of your predecessor's dramatic action with regard to the most exalted and important of them. We,—I mean the Indian National Congress and the Indian people's leaders,—have tacitly ignored the problem of the Indian States,—unless it be that through the folly or fright of the individual rulers, they or some of them have been able to obtain fancy and even fairy prices for their "advice" as counsellors in extraordinary. And yet the Indian Princes as well as their people cannot be utterly ignored. The Marquis of Reading was unambiguous and emphatic in his assertion of the British supremacy and sovereignty, which recognises no right of appeal against itself from any place or person in India. I am not sure if the spirit of the ancient treaties was not outraged by that assertion, even if the letter of the engagements was preserved inviolate. But I am quite sure that had not his ex-Excellency made the final pronouncement he did, the evil genius of the Indian Princes.—shall we call it the Zeitgesist?—would have forced some other authority to make an even more uncompromising pronouncement, irremediable and irrepealable. The Indian Princes cannot afford to remain outside the spirit of their age; they cannot be permitted to claim exclusion and exemption for ever from the rule of law and the sovereignty of,—force of habit would have made me add, Parliament; but let us now substitute,—the Indian people. I do not think Your Excellency would quite sympathise with that ideal; but still, I am glad, indescribably delighted, to hear that Your Excellency is determined to lead a forlorn hope. I cannot help using the phrase, for I know no amount of conciliatory and sympathetic advice would induce the majority of these Princes to mend their ways, to introduce representative institutions and responsible government in their own dominions, to give up their chase of Phantom Pleasure in the Bads and Spas, and Cabarets of Europe, to settle down to a steady life and regular work at home. Still your Excellency tries, and what man can do more? How can one help wishing, in the Irish idiom, more strength to your elbow, my Lord?

But the greater, and more difficult, task is nearer home. Your Lordship's accession to office synchronised with some of the saddest riots of a communal character; they must have given Your Excellency painful impressions of the future of India, I fear. But Your Lordship need not lose hope. These are sad things,—I mean communal hostitilities; but, you know, my Lord, this is a land where the old patriarchal institution of the joint undivided family still survives; and where, consequently, we are so used to the bitter wranglings of brothers and sisters, by blood or by law, that we are not quite frightened to death by the communal upheavals. At most they are a passing tendency, my Lord, in the intensification of which the official influence is not utterly non-existent. I would even say, the official recognition of communal differences, in the shape of separate electorates on a communal basis, is directly responsible for the present warmth of communal bickerings. We are aware of that, my Lord, and so we,—or one community from among us has made the offer of doing away gradually with this root cause of infernal dissension, as Your Excellency must be aware. That's the silver lining, my Lord, and I trust Your Lordship will rise above the narrow-mindedness of a minority of vested interests, and help to steer through to a safe haven the bark of Indian political progress. Your Lordship will have to see the next milestone in our career. Is it too much to expect that Your Lordship will throw his weight, despite the traditions of your party, despite the prejudices of your official entourage in the scale of the Indian national aspirations; and reaffirm the traditions of solid liberalism which your grandfather Sir Charles Wood distinguished himself for, as the first Secretary of State for India under the direct administration of the British Crown. I realise, my Lord, Liberlism is now more easy to preach in India, than to practise for India,—at least for Englishmen. But you, my Lord, are not a representative of the British trading interests in India, nor of the English political requirements. You are the representative of your King and ours; and the King can do no wrong, not merely constitutionally but also, we hope and trust, temperamentally. Is the moral too hard to masticate?

I have touched, my Lord, a personal chord in the last paragraph, without, I trust, offending Your Excellency. May I touch on another, also without offence? Your Lordship is reputed to be a devout Christian. It is no small courage to be able in this age of scoffers and cynics, to profess one's faith publicly. But the age of piety of the Edwards and the Lawrences, which brought on, in a measure, the Mutiny of 1857, because it divorced zeal from discretion or even diplomacy, is, I trust, gone for ever. Your Lordship's Christianity can only teach you sympathy with the woes of the miserable; their name is legion, at least in this country. I mind me of your interest in the cause of agricultural improvements in India; I bethink me of the ambition you are credited with, to rank in history as the peasants' Viceroy. I wonder if, despite all your sympathy, all your Christianity, Your Lordship will ever come to know all the woes of the Indian peasant. We have no Hardys nor Hoods; no Tolstoys nor Turgenevs yet to tell the stranger in our midst of the miseries of the obscure and the unspeaking. Christ is being daily crucified, my Lord, and by none more cruelly than his soi-disant followers. Your Lordship is, if report speaks truly, the first genuine Christian

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Disarmament in Practice.

In theory every European Power is in favour of disarmament. In practice, however, of the five Big Powers each one has difficulties to consider and get over before it can accept any practical scheme of disarmament. Britain, as is now very generally known, is anxious, very seriously anxious, to promote disarmament. If malicious persons do not believe it, it is their own fault. Sir Austen Chamberlain has pronounced his policy with reiterated emphasis and monotony in regard to the matter. It is also recognised, particularly in France, that that man of peace, Mr. Baldwin, takes as keen an interest in naval disarmament as he does in pigs and the classics. But Britain has "special difficulties" to consider before she can accept a proposal so drastic as that of France. At Geneva, for example, the French came out with the practical suggestion that disarmament to be real must proceed on the basis that in certain definite directions each Power cuts down its programme of naval construction.

Very Inconvenient.

These theoretical people forget that Britain's "responsibility" in naval matters is "great." And how can Britain be ever false to her responsibilities? Viscount Cecil has, therefore, rejected the French proposals. Nobody in England, except of course, the Little Englanders, minds so long as disarmament is being preached, but to say that Britain should with her "responsibilities" practice it is a preposterous suggestion. Has she not taken upon herself the onerous and self-imposed task of 'policing the whole world'? This attitude was well illustrated in the recent debate on naval estimates in the House of Commons, in regard to which the political correspondent of a Tory weekly paper makes the following illuminating comments: "Mr. Runciman, who is allowed a word on account of his interest in shipping, suggests that there should be economies, but adds that they must originate with the Admiralty itself—an Utopian suggestion. Finally....Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord, like a genial elephant, flattens out the unsubstantial opposition and the Admiralty retire to bed with the comfortable feeling that for another year, at least, they can do as they please." And when they can do so, what does it matter to Britain if the Powers continue discussing disarmament at Geneva?

A Kathiawar Bourbon.

The Thakur Sahib of Palitana like the Bourbons of France remains impervious to public clamour for justice in a cause which one would have thought, should make a particular appeal to him as a Hindu ruler. He insists, in the "Firman" he has issued, on adhering to the notorious award of Col. Watson in regard to the poll tax on the Palitana pilgrims, and makes a sorry exhibition of a mentality to which financial considerations are the only ones which appeal. Not only the followers of the Jain faith, but every Indian, will naturally look upon with disgust at the Shylock policy of squeezing the pilgrims, taking advantage of their respect for the shrine. We hope the leaders of the Jain community will redouble their efforts to persuade the pilgrims to boycott most effectively the visit to the Palitana temples, however heart-breaking such a course may be to the millions of humble devotees who flock to them. This is the only way to bring the Palitana Durbar to its senses.

A Welcome Announcement.

"As I am going to be in charge of the Education Department of the Bombay Presidency for some time," said Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai in presiding over the annual athletic sports celebration of the Bombay Municipal Schools, "I have made up my mind to consider the question of making physical training compulsory in schools." This is, indeed, a welcome announcement. The increased interest taken by the younger generation in sports indicates that the introduction of physical culture in schools as a compulsory subject will be very popular with the student world. It is a pity, however, that the older generation of teachers and inspectors of schools do not yet realise its importance. We hope the salutary rebuke administered by the Minister of Education to the Inspector of the Bombay Division who was unable to be present at the Municipal School sports will act as an incentive to the Inspecting Staff all over the Presidency to take a vivid interest in the promotion of physical culture in schools.

Reprehensible.

We hope the new Minister of Excise will put down with a strong hand all attempts made by the Excise authorities in the city to open new liquor shops in the interest of augmenting their revenue. This anxiety on their part to saddle upon an unwilling population new opportunities to indulge in drink, is in sad and illuminating contrast with the declared policy of the Government of Bombay about achieving prohibition as soon as possible. We understand that the latest move of the Excise authorities is to force upon the people residing in the Lamington Road area a foreign liquor shop, although there are already two shops of the kind within a stone's throw of the site proposed for the new shop. This is not the first time that the Excise authorities are making an effort to oblige the devotees of drink in the area, but until now owing to the strong protests of the citizens residing there they have not succeeded. The Madhavji Mills are very near to the location proposed for the new shop and there are a number of schools in the vicinity. But these factors do not count in the eyes of the Excise authorities. It will be cruel to force a new shop on the locality in spite of its repeated protests.

BACK BAY CASE SENSATION.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT "AXED"

ADDITIONAL BURDENS ON THE POOR.

HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE "SINKING FUND"

MR. CHURCHILL MAKES CAPITAL OF GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill introducig the Budget said that the total loss f revenue or increased expenditure in consequence of the General Strike and coal stoppage was thirty-two millions in 1926|27 and additional prospective loss of nine millions in 1928 and 1929. He declared that that was an overwhelming cause for the deficit of 36 1|2 millios and severe additional loss in 1927.—Ruter's Special Service.

Those were direct losses, but indirect losses were incomputable But the revenue though mauled and wounds, had in the main survived the shocking leakdown of our Island civilisation. Exchage was steady as a rock. We had never atany time contemplated using the America credits obtained to safeguard the opertion of return to the gold standard, and id not propose to renew them. The consuming power of the masses was little affectedby the troubles of 1926. Consumption of te had slightly decreased but sugar and tocco had increased and bread and meat ld not diminished. Beer and spirits alonereflected the social and industrial struggle To the Exchequer, the most remarkable et was that the trade of the country flowein a manner scarcely conceivable. We all remained the greatest creditor nation in the financial centre of the world.

FAILUREOF INCOME TAX.

Apart from e coal trouble, the main feature of 1926evenue was the failure of incometax whichwas twelve millions below the estimate. Orhe other hand, estate duty and supertax ineased by 2-3|4 millions and sundry loans a miscellaneous revenue exceeded the estate by 8-1-2 millions. Referring to the mand for forty millions cut in national exnditure, Mr. Churchill said that to cut thfighting services by twenty millions wouldause panic. To cut Exchequer contributas to education, health and local Governmt would cause convulsion that might lesto the replacement of the financial dictar attempting it. (Laughter). Expenditure 1927 was estimated at 818,390 thousd and revenue 796,850 thousand. The esmated deficit was thus 21540 thousand. Aregards increase of expenditure, 40 millis of it was due to the automatic exation of decisions of the previous Parliamts and Government, includng the increasef Sinking Fund, automatic increase of d age and other pensions, growth of gnts to Local authorities, development of using schemes and the expansion of postffice and road fund. The present Goverment was directly responsible for 17 millionsew expenditure chiefly Widows and Old Agensions and beet sugar subsidy, but econons almost exactly balanced these. The period automatic increase of expenditure had ded and next year if no new commitmes were undertaken automatic decrease cexpenditure would almost overtake incree.

TIGTENING THE LOOPHOLES.

With aiew to closing the loopholes which enabled t payers to avoid part of income tax, the Government had invited co-operation of the Government of Channel Islands in preventin the loss, in case of migrants of Jersey ad Guernsey. The section of the Finance Act dealing with the avoidance of supertax though the medium of one-man company al in connection with the sale of securitie would be strengthened. Other steps wouldbe taken in connection with the avoidance f payment of incometax and estate dut and improved machinery would be propos to enable incometax recovery in respecti o copyright payments to non-resident pyrights, authors and the like.

NE' TAXATION PROPOSALS.

Turnin to new taxation proposals, Mr. Churchillaid that under the Safe-Guarding of Indusies procedure, there would be a duty of 8 shillings per hundredweight for five yea on the tableware of translucent and vitrfied pottery which was estimated to bring in 00,000 sterling a year. All the imported otorcycles would be brought under the scop of McKenna Duties immediately Empire res would receive rebate of one-third. o foreign firm had already been establish here, and another was likely to do so. stoms and Excise Duty on matches which le year reached 3-1|2 millions would be raiseapproximately by 20 per cent., and rates wild be imposed according to the contenof the box, instead of per 10,000 matches. The new tax was expected to yield 700,000 a year.

MORE EMPIRE LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

Although the duties on wines had been doubled in 1920, the consumption of wines was fifty per cent. above the pre-war in 1926; but all classes had not advanced equally. Port had gained most at the probable expense of whiskey. Under the substantial preference of 1925, sweet wines had made remarkable success. Sparkling wine was below pre-war level. He therefore proposed that non-Empire wines containing over 25 degrees proof spirit should pay 8 instead of 6 shillings gallon and those containing under 25, three shillings instead of half-crown. Corresponding rates on Empire wines above and below twenty-seven (twenty-five?) degrees would be four and two shillings respectively. He expected these duties to yield million and a half a year. The rates would operate from 25th April and restricted clearances would cease on 26th April.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT ABOLISHED.

Mr. Churchill announced the abolition of the Ministry of Transport, while retaining the Road Department and distribution of the functions of the Mines Department over other departments. The termination of the separate existence of the Department of Overseas Trade would be discordant with the spirit and requirements of the time. To abolish the Ministry of Labour would be premature and to liquidate the Ministry of Pensions would be a marked contraction of the new entrants to the Civil Service.

BETTING-TAX ESTIMATES.

He saw no reason to alter the estimate of 6 millions yield from the betting tax. He estimated the incometax to yield 232 millions compared with 254-3|4 last year. The only bright spot was the receipts from Motor Licenses Duty namely 24 millions compared with 18 millions in 1925. The only war debt settlements outstanding were with Yugo-Slavia and Russia. Again 33 millions we paid the United States last year, we received 17-1|2 millions from Germany and the Allies. The estimated receipts this year from this source were 25 millions.

NO SUSPENSION OF SINKING FUND.

In connection with war debts, Mr. Churchill said that taking into account the altered rate of exchange inter alia, there was reduction of 75 millions sterling in the debt interest compared with seven years ago, which was equivalent to one-fifth annual interest burden. He said, he never dreamed of meeting 1927 deficit by the partial suspension of the Sinking Fund. With regard to the latter he reminded the House that i tconfronted a deficit of between 35 and 40 millions namely prospective one and substantial part of the old one. He then proceeded to outline the changes in the methods of incometax collection which did not affect the basis of assessment.

WOMEN AND SMOKE.

Mr. Churchill created laughter while referring to the birth of new wine industry "where there are no vineyards" in Britain. He explained that science and enterprise had enabled the importation of juice of crop thus to avoid duty. Therefore, he proposed the excise duty of a shilling per gallon on British wines. He estimated the revenue from it to 902,000 year. Turning to tobacco, he attributed the increased consumption which was one-third greater than in 1918 to the increase in smoking by the other sex. Duty on imported unmanufactured tobacco would be raised from 98 to 106 pence per pound. The yield was estimated at 34,00,000 a year. He did not believe that the whole cost of the tax would be passed on to the consumer. Restrictions on clearances would be removed immediately.

INCREASE IN INDIRECT TAXES.

Summing up, Mr. Churchill said, he estimated that increases in ordinary indirect taxes would yield increased revenue of 5,880,000 in the present year and 6-1|2 millions in full year leaving 32 millions to be found from other sources which would be accounted for by administrative arrangements. He said that in this connection, 12 million sterling reserve of Road Fund would be transferred to the State. He estimated to save 5 millions annually by again reducing the period of credit allowed to brewers from two months to one month. By collecting Landlords Property Tax on the first of January, instead of twice a year and another adjustment he estimated to make 14,800,000 sterling. He also reckoned to-

(Continued on next page.)

BENGAL P. C. C. AFFAIRS

WAY OUT OF IMPASSE

BURY ALL PARTY FACTIONS

CALCUTTA, April 11.

In an appeal to the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti, M.L.C., President-Designate of the coming Bengal Provincial Conference, urges that the two Congress Committees at present existing in Bengal must coalesce, and the only way in which this can be done is by holding a special session of the Provincial Congress Committee at Maju, which should be attended by members of both the Committees. Mr. Chakravarti suggests that at the special session the Executive Committees and office-bearers of both the Committees should voluntarily resign, so that the Provincial Congress Committee may elect a new Executive Committee and new office-bearers.

He concludes: "Let all party factions be given a decent burial at Maju, and a strong Bengal Provincial Congress Committee ushered into existence to carry on the work in the country with new vigour and rejuvenated strength."—A. P.

"ONLY ESPIONAGE AND NO POLITICAL PLOT"

CHARGE AGAINST COMMUNIST PRISONERS

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—The police raid on Communist headquarters is expected to be followed by further arrests. Prisoners are accused only of espionage and there is no suggestion of any political plot against Government.

According to "Matin" information collected by accused concerns the manufacture of artiliery shells and aeroplanes, but no traces of very serious leakage of information have yet been found. Over hundred persons are said to be involved. Apparently the information collected was sent to Russia whence it is believed to have been passed on to a third power.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF NATIONALIST POLICY.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE, THE DECIDING FACTOR

LALAJI ON MUSLIM PROPOSALS

CALCUTTA, April 12.

"Whether the Nationalist policy in India during the next ten years will be one of co-operation between the Government and the people or one of struggle depends upon the decision of the Royal Commission and the attitude of the British Government," stated Lala Lajpat Rai to a representative of "The Statesman" yesterday.

The situation in India cannot remain stationary, he said. Things are developing in China and they are going to have their repercussions in India. Lalaji attached no importance to the date of the arrival of the Royal Commission. Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords had not improved matters.

FREEDOM FOR COUNCIL WORK.

Questioned regarding the work in the Councils, Lalaji said he was in favour of working for whatever they were worth. Nationalists, he said, should form ministries wherever possible. He preferred provincial autonomy, and agreed on the whole with the views of the Maharashtra Congress Committee. He was opposed to the policy in the Councils being controlled by the Working Committee of the Congress, as no definite rules laid down by an extraneous body could be effective. The policy had to be determined on the floor of the Council.

With regard to the proposal put forward by Muslims at Delhi, Lalaji said on principle he was opposed to communal representation in any shape or form, but "if my Muslim countrymen insist on retaining communal representation for a further period. I see no weighty objections to the proposals made by them." He said he would advise Hindus to go as far as they possibly could consistent with their interests and meet the Muslims on the proposals laid down. He regretted, however, that the Muslims themselves were not quite in agreement on the matter.—Free Press.

POWERS PROTESTING TOO MUCH.

ULTIMATUM TO THE NATIONALISTS

DEMAND OF REPARATIONS & GUARANTEES

CRUSADE AGAINST THE "HIDDEN HAND"

LONDON, April 11.

The following were the terms addressed on behalf of the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Governments by their Consular representatives at Hankow for prompt settlement of the situation created by the outrages against their Nationals committed by the Nationalists at Nanking on 23rd March:—

Firstly, adequate punishment of the Commanders of the troops responsible for the murders, personal injuries, indignities and material damage done, and also of all persons found implicated.

Secondly, a written apology by the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief, including an express written undertaking to refrain from all forms of violence and agitation against Foreign lives and property, and

Thirdly, complete reparation for personal injuries and material damage done.

Unless the Nationalist authorities convince the interested Governments that they intend promptly to comply with these terms Governments will find themselves compelled to take such measures as they consider appropriate.

A copy of these terms was also presented to Ciang-Kai-Shek's military representative at Shanghai.—A.P.

"MINIMUM DEMANDS"

CRUSADE AGAINST "HIDDEN HAND"

LONDON, April 11.

The Ministers of the Five Powers at Peking are issuing a statement summarising the gross outrages upon the entry of the Nationalist forces into Nanking on 24th March. It mentions that foreign women were subjected to nameless outrages. The Powers declare that demands for satisfactory amends by the Nationalist authorities are "studiously moderate and minimum in the circumstances."

The statement adds that the demands have not been made in derogation of the sovereignty or dignity of the Chinese people whom the interested Government are glad to believe, are friendly, and with whom they earnestly desire to continue and improve relationships of goodwill and co-operation, but are directed rather against the influences both Foreign and Chinese, who are seeking to break up the existing friendship and inflame the Chinese people to distrust and hatred and violence towards the people of the friendly Powers.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

INDIA NOT TO BEAR COST.

LONDON, April 11.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Earl Winterton said that it had been decided that no part of the cost of the Shanghai Defence Force should be borne by Indian revenues. Replying regarding the Indian Sandhurst Committee he said he did not yet received the Government of India's views. Immediately they were received, he proposed to remit them with the Sandhurst Committee's Report to the Committee of Imperial Defence for advice.—Reuter.

JOINT PRESENTATION OF NOTE

LONDON, April 11.

Shanghai.—The Five-Power Note protesting against the outrages at Nanking was presented simultaneously this afternoon to the Nationalist Government at Hankow and Chiang Kaishek's representative at Shanghai. The presentation was made jointly by Consuls-General of the Powers concerned.—Reuter.

MILD STEEL BARS INDENT.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S REPLIES "INACCURATE."

MR. HARVEY'S ADMISSION IN COURT.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND MR. NARIMAN.

The cross-examination of Mr. Thomas Harvey, the complainant in the Nariman-Harvey Libel Case was resumed on Tuesday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court when the case came up for further hearing.

Mr. Nariman at the outset drew the attention of the Court to the difficulties he had experienced in obtaining the documents required from certain firms for the purpose of defence. Messrs. Geo. Service and Company were asked by him through the agency of the Court to produce certain documents which they had failed to do. The firm had not given any information either on the subject though they were served with a summons from the Court.

The Magistrate inquired whether Mr. Nariman wanted a search warrant to be issued.

Mr. Nariman said he wanted only an immediate summons returnable at 3-30 p.m. for the present. He would later apply for a search warrant.

The summons applied for was granted.

Mr. Nariman then resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that Messrs. Geo. Service and Co. and Shalebhoy Tyabjee were the largest local suppliers of mild steel bars?

Mr. Harvey: I believe they were.

Mr. Nariman: No attempts were made in the course of your departmental inquiry to get the account books of either of those firms? And you agree that there is great difficulty in getting the books now?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. No such attempts were made.

NO ENQUIRY ABOUT ALEGATIONS.

Mr. Nariman: So I take it that uptil to-day there has been no inquiry about the allegations regarding the secret commissions?

Mr. Harvey: No, absolutely none.

Mr. Nariman: So I take it that the first opportunity to open the question of commissions within the purview of the inquiry was the Back Bay Inquiry Committee?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know for certain that the information given by either the Reclamation or the Housing Departments was always correct?

Mr. Harvey: I should think so.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the report of the administration of the Directorate was available to all members of the Council and was also for sale?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And the report began to be issued from 1921?

Mr. Harvey: I am not quite sure. I think it was March 1922.

Mr. Nariman: These reports contained the whole of the information about the Department including Reclamation and Housing Schemes?

Mr. Harvey: They did.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the Government had adopted a policy to keep back the information regarding the department from the public.

Mr. Velinkar, counsel for the complainant, objected to the question.

Mr. Nariman said that he had proceeded to make some inquiries himself personally in spite of the Government's explanation because he was sure that the Government was not willing to give out any information to the public on that subject. No information was given to the Legislative Councillors also and Sir Lawless Hepper had in a statement made clear the Government's policy. Mr. Nariman said that he was trying to prove that only.

His Worship ruled the question as irrelevant.

Mr. Harvey said that there had not been any deliberate attempt on the part of the higher officers of the Department to give correct information to the public so far as the Housing Scheme was concerned.

Mr. Nraiman: And can you not say anything about the other schemes?

Mr. Harvey: I cannot say anything about the Reclamation Scheme. Your Worship will take note that Mr. Nariman has made the allegation from the beginning .....

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey should know that he is in the witness box. He had better reserve his information to himself.

The Magistrate: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Velinkar will speak for you when necessary.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey speaks nothing on facts!

Mr. Harvey: I am.

"MISTAKEN INFORMATION."

Continuing, witness said that since he gave evidence before the Court on the 9th instant he had looked up a large number of documents and had to offer an explanation regarding the mild steel bars. The previous information given by him was based on the information he had received from his establishment. But that was mistaken and from the documents that he would now place before the Court, it would be clear whose mistake it was. Mr. Harvey inquired whether he could put in the documents as exhibits.

The Magistrate inquired as to the number of documents.

Mr. Harvey said they were three or four.

Mr. Nariman objected to the documents going in as exhibits.

The Magistrate however overruled the objection and allowed the documents to be put in.

Mr. Harvey then explained that the first document was a chit written by Mr. Gazdar, Assistant Engineer, Worli, to Mr. Hamid, Executive Engineer in which the former had described the bars they were using at Worli.

Mr. Nariman again objected to the procedure because the documents and the explanation were changing the whole case at a very important stage.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Mr. Harvey then read out the chit and put in some plans as exhibits.

MR. NARIMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Nariman once again objected to the procedure adopted regarding the case and the treatment offered to him.

The Magistrate explained that the object of the Court was to arrive at truth in the case and if the witness wanted to give any explanation, it was in the interest of truth and justice that it should be heard.

Mr. Harvey's explanation was then taken down by the Court.

Mr. Nariman (to Mr. Harvey): When did you discover these facts?

Mr. Harvey: On Friday last.

Mr. Nariman: You are no more the Superintending Engineer?

Mr. Harvey: No, I am Superintending Engineer on special duty in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Mr. Nariman: And the files now here belong to the Housing Scheme. Do they?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

THE MISSING DOCUMENTS.

Proceeding witness said that the post of the Director of Development had been abolished and his duties were being looked after by the Joint Secretary to the Government. All the files and papers and other documents of the Housing Scheme were transferred to the P. W. D. Since this prosecution had been launched, witness had been given free access for the examination of these documents. Whenever he wanted any papers he had only to write to the Superintending Engineer and the file would be sent to witness's office. He gave a receipt for the files, not for separate documents in the files.

Mr. Nariman: You have already said that two important documents were missign from the files?—Yes.

They were the two documents transfering yous responsibility to somebody else?—No. It was the other way.

They were the draft prepared by Mr. Palnitkar and the note by Mr. Hamid?—Yes.

You searched for three hours in the court for those documents and you could not find them out?—No.

You actually handed over some other document to the court thinking that it was the draft, but it turned out to be otherwise?—Yes.

Have you found out those documents?—No.

Do you know of any other documents missing from the files other than these two?—Yes, a great many documents are missing. I lay great emphasis on this point.

So you admit that official documents from the files have been missing?—I do.

Is there any official register or record of documents in each file?—No.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

So you cannot say what documents were missing in what particular places and since when they were missing?—No.

Where were these documents kept when you were in cahrge?—They were kept in my office—not in my room but in the office room.

In whose charge?—In the charge of the record-keeper.

Did you make any inquiries about the missing documents?—I discovered that they were missing only last Friday.

So you suggest that these documents were found missing after they were transferred to the P. W. D.?—I cannot say that. I missed them only on Friday last.

Mr. Palnitkar's draft and Mr. Hamid's note also?—They were missing for a long time.

When they were in your charge?—Yes.

Many other documents also were missing

(Continued on page 9.)

GENERAL PANIC IN ALIGARH.

SERIOUS COMMUNAL FRACAS.

EKKA STAND CONTRACT THE CAUSE

ALIGARH, April 11.

The contract of the Aligarh Ekka Stand given by the District Board was the immediate cause of the disturbance between the Hindus and the Muslims. Free and frequent fighting would have proved very dangerous, but for the vigilance of the Superintendent of Police who suppressed it and restored order. Mr. Darwin, the Collector, arrived from the Camp in time and motored through all the streets.

GENERAL PANIC.

Disturbance again broke out in the morning at eleven and continued till two o'clock resulting in serious injuries to thirty-five persons both Hindus and Mussalmans who have been admitted into the hospital. A larger number escaped with bruises and slight injuries. Stone throwing in the cloth and sweetmeat markets filled the public roads with brickbats thrown from either sides. The District authorities with the help of the reserved and mounted police have been successful in restoring order but a general panic is apparent everywhere.

STUDENTS' CIRCLE CALM.

The University is quiet and the City is declared to be out of bounds for the University students. Private candidates residing in the City are being shifted to Mozomil Marris Hostel. Dr. Ziauddin is using his influence both in and outside the University to restore order and cordiality among the intelligensa of both the communities who are so far refraining from participating in the struggle.—A. P.

TOWN SEETHING WITH EXCITEMENT

ALIGARH, April 12.

Official version just available confirms the non-official account of the Aligarh disturbances. Taking advantage of the strained feelings between Ekkawalah and Contractors the unruly elements in the city organised themselves into gangs with a view to assaulting the passers by and looting shops. Enquiries in official and non-official circles (both Hindus and Mahomedans) indicate that there was no religious antagonism traceable to the disturbances. The entire business of the city has been suspended and all but four Mahomedan shops remain closed. Official and public leaders' persuasion to get the shops opened have had no effect apparently because of the wild and alarming tales of fresh outbreaks of riots. Even the local branch Post Offices remained closed yesterday and a few to-day under the orders of the Superintendent of Post Offices. Armed police and plain clothes men are patrolling every nook and corner with the aid of private patrols drawn from the respectable section of citizens. Mr. Clarke, Commissioner of Agra Division, arrived last night on hearing the news of the disturbances and is returning to-night. Persons who received injuries are now authoritatively estimated at forty although a few cases were serious. Till this evening twenty arrests have been made and more arrests are likely as at present advised officials do not apprehend any fresh outbreak. But the town, however is still seething with excitement—A. P.

SHOP-KEEPERS OBSERVE HARTAL

ALIGARH, April 12.

Police pickets which were posted in the city yesterday still continue and there has been no further disturbance though subdued excitement is evident.

Complete hartal has been observed by all the shop-keepers and the business part of the city presents a gloomy appearance.—Free Press.

STRIKE AT TATA IRON WORKS.

WORKERS DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES

JAMSSHEDPUR, April 12.

Apropos of the strike in the Tata Works further inquiries reveal that Gulam Sarwar who was reported to have been discharged has not been discharged but only transferred from the Open Hearth to another department. Another reason alleged for the strike is the demand of men for increased wages.—Free Press.

LABOUR ORGANISER DISCHARGED.

JAMSHEDPUR, April 12.

The menial staff of the Open Hearth, Steel Plane and Gas Producers had to draw the attention of the management to their grievances against the labour organiser. The General Manager of the Tata Works met the men and has promised an enquiry into their grievances. The men resumed work on the assurance given by the manager. The organiser against whom allegations were made has been discharged for misdemenour.—Free Press.

ARMS ACT—"AN UNJUSTIFIABLE MEASURE."

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT AFOOT.

DETENTION OF DETENUS THE ROOT CAUSE.

NAGPUR, April 12.

Both the persons arrested on the charge of carrying arms without license were released after detention for 18 hours, and the arms they are alleged to have carried were seized. A big meeting was afterwards held under the presidentship of Mr. Tiharey, when both the released persons were present, armed with new weapons. The police, however, took no action.

It was stated at the meeting that the responsibility for the new "Satyagraha" movement rested with the bureaucracy, as it was illegally detaining the Bengal detenus. The release of these detenus would remove the root cause of the movement. An appeal was also made for public support, particularly for volunteers to carry on Satyagraha and for funds for the collection of arms and the manufacture of explosives as well as non-violent civil disobedience regarding the Arms Act, which was condemned as an unjustified measure.

Some funds were collected at the meeting.—A. P.

SILVER JUBILEE OF MAHARAJA'S REIGN.

DAY OF CELEBRATION FIXED IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, April 12.

Mr. Ismail Khan, the Dewan of Mysore paid a glowing tribute to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, addressing a meeting at Lalbagh yesterday in connection with the celebration of the Ruler's birthday. He referred to his days with the Highness as a school boy and later as a coadjutor in the administration.

Sir M. Visweswaraya the ex-Dewan, dwelt on the all round progress made by the Mysore State during the regime of the Maharajah. After several other speakers had spoken August 8 was fixed to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Maharajah's reign throughout the state on a grand scale.—Free Press.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN BENGAL

LIVES LOST, TREES UPROOTED, HUTS BLOWN

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Reports of cyclonic weather have been received from Dacca, Chittagong and Barisal. Considerable damage to life and property is also reported. Information has been received in Dacca that while cyclone was passing over Narayanganj village in the district, the steam launch "Alston" belonging to Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers which was proceeding towards Narayanganj by the river Dhaleshwari was caught in storm and capsized with K. P. Tildwsley, Local Manager of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and M.H. Baker with eight others including crew on board. Six crew reached river bank but no news of two Europeans and their bearer and fireman on launch could be had, inspite of strenuous search after the storm subsided. In Mirpur and Vikrampur villages in the same district telegraph lines and a large number of huts were blown down, two men in former village being crushed to death under falling wall. Chittagong experienced heavy gale accompanied by torrential showers. Many trees were uprooted and houses blown away. Hurricane accompanied by heavy rain and hailstorm passed over several villages in North Backerganj district.—A. P.

DEAD BODIES FOUND

DACCA, April 12.

Dead bodies of Mr. Tildesley and Mr. Baker were found this morning in the river Dhaleshwari at a little distance from the spot where the steam launch "Alston" capsized on Sunday afternoon. The bodies were sent to Dacca this afternoon by the Calcutta Mail and were buried in the European cemetery in Wari. A large number of European residents from Dacca and Narayanganj attended the funeral. Mr. Tildesley had been in Narayanganj for about seven years and had been the Manager of Birkmyre Brothers for the last few years. It is barely one year since Mr. Baker came to Narayangani as an Assistant in the Company. Both of them were about 30 years of age and were bachelors.—A. P.

TORNADO DAMAGE IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 11.

A Noakhali message dated to-day says that extensive damage has been caused by a tornado which passed over about thirty villages in the district, and severely affected Lakhmipur, Ramganj and Begumganj. It is reported that four persons were killed by the collapse of a house at Karaitali and several others were wounded. At Majirganj, a Mahomedan was struck dead by a lightning and three persons received extensive injuries.—A.P.

MELA OFFICER CLIMBS DOWN

OVERBRIDGE PROBLEM SOLVED

DISPUTE AMICABLY SETTLED

HARDWAR, April 11.

Pandit Malaviya has received a letter from Mr. Christie, Mela Officer, stating that the officers' bridge over the Ganges cannot be demolished, but that a structure with a platform will be erected on the Island and an attempt will be made to direct bathing from it, instead of from the officers' bridge.

The order has been received with satisfaction by the Hindus, who declared at a meeting, that the dispute was amicably settled.—A.P.

SERIOUS SET BACK TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

18D. RATIO HARMFUL TO INDIA

KARACHI I. M. A. PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

KARACHI, April, 12.

The annual general meeting of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association was held last night under the Presidency of Lala Jaswantrai Churamani Vice-Chairman, who delivered a lengthy address reviewing the activities of the Association during the year. The prices obtained for cotton during the season were good and cotton export trade for 1925-26 was very satisfactory. The condition of wheat, grain and seed trade though not very encouraging were better than that last year.

ADVERSE EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO.

Touching on the exchange policy Lala Churamani said, if the exchange policy by natural causes adjusted to its present value of 18d. to a rupee, no one would have ever raised any objection. After all it was a question of adjustment of balances of drawings and remittances whether by trade or Government. But when it was manipulated and artificially raised to an unbasic value, it was more harmful to the country. Within the small period of the adoption of 18d. ratio, the exchange pendulum had swung low, thus proving that 16d. ratio looked more natural than the artificial ratio of 18. It was not too late even now to revert back to 16d. and thereby avoid a serious set back to our export trade generally and our industries particularly.—A.P.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S ANXIETY

VICEROY'S REPLY TO BANQUET SPEECH.

SRINAGAR, April 12.

The Viceroy's visit to Kashmir ended tonight with a splendid state Banquet given by His Highness in the city palace on the Jhelum. The Maharaja proposing the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin said that the Princes sympathised with the aspirations of British India but they were anxious that their treaty engagement might not be prejudired and that they should have voice in certain matters jointly concerning them with British Intia.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Lord Irwin responding thanked the Maharaja for having given them a very delightful fortnight in his beautiful country. Referring to the future relations between the Indian States and the British India, His Excellency said there was much clearing of ground to be done before they could begin to build and he could assure him that he would always welcome frank discussions and be anxious to consider carefully any constructive suggestions that they might make.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1926.

REPORT PUBLISHED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 10.
(By Mai.)

The All-India Congress Committee office, Madras, has just published a brochure "Indian National Congress, 1926" which is the fourth volume in the series. It contains the resolutions passed by the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee during 1926, the general election manifesto of the Congress, the general secretaries annual report and the audited amendment of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and other accounts for the year. The volume is priced at ten annas.—A.P.

KSHATTRIYA MAHASABHA CELEBRATION.

The 30th annual celebration of the Kshattriya Mahasabha (All-India Rajput Association) will take place in Delhi on the 30th current and 1st May next, under the Presidentship of Col. His Highness Sreo Sewai Maharaj Deo of Alwar.

The delegates are requested to communicate to the secretary reception committee Kshattriya Mahasabha Utsava, Delhi, for necessary arrangement and accommodation. Volunteers will meet them on the Delhi Railway Junction.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT "AXED"

(Continued from previous page.)

wards the deficit of 30,000 from rectification of the estate duty anomaly.

The items enumerated totalled 38 millions and the prospective deficit of 21 1/2 millions became surplus of 16,400,000. This enabled him to raise Sinking Fund to 65 millions and so pay off nearly half the arrears due on account of 1926 disaster. Thus, he balanced 1927 budget with revenue of 834,800,000 and expenditure of 833,400,000. He concluded by declaring that unless expenditure could be reduced further taxation would be necessary. The House agreed to all the resolutions.

Mr. Snowden followed Mr. Churchill and congratulated him on behalf of the House for the courage and audacity with which he faced the difficulties which would have been the despair of most men. He intimated that opposition would contest Mr. Churchill's excuse that financial embarrassment was due to industrial dislocation. Mr. Lloyd George also congratulated Mr. Churchill and foreshadowed resistance to the annexation of the Road Fund Reserve.—Reuter.

BAD BUDGET FOR MOTOR OWNERS.

DEATH KNELL OF IMPORTED CIGAR TRADE

LONDON, April 12.

It is a bad budget for motor-owners, says Mr. Stenson Cooke, Secretary of the Automoble Association. adding that the Chancellor's raid on the Road-fund kills the idea of big national road development for which the motorists have been taxed for seven years. He deplored the fact that Mr. Churchill did not keep his promise to replace the horsepower tax by the petrol tax.

The leading firms of tobacconists advertise that the prices of cigrettes will not be reduced though they foreshadow, early, a slight rise in pipe tobacco.

The Vice-President of Cigar Merchants Association declares that the high duty is virtually soundingg the death-knell of the once important trade of imported cigars.—Reuter's Special.

"RICH MEN'S BUDGET"

PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, April 12.

The following are newspaper comments:—

The "Daily Telegraph" says: The proposals as a whole remarkably contribute to the solution of the nation's most urgent domestic problem in its most critical phase.

"The Times" says; it is a characteristically ingenious effort to cope with a wholly unexpected situation.

The "Morning Post": Mr. Churchill has made the best of a bad job.

The "Daily Chronicle": the Chancellor has met the situation of deficit for which he was largely responsible with the usual say blend of audacity and invention.

The "Daily News": It is frankly a make-shift fair-weather Budget.

The "Westminster Gazette": The fighting services which alone could yield economics of the order needed are left severely alone.

The "Daily Mail": A disquieting feature of the portentous budget is that all hope of a real economy seems to have vanished.

The "Daily Herald": The Budget is framed in the interests of the rich against the poor.—Reuter's Special.

"PLUMP RABBIT FROM HAT"

DEFICIT TURNED INTO SURPLUS

LONDON, April 12.

By expedients more ingenious than orthodox the Chancellor of the Exchequer has turned the deficit of thirty millions into a surplus of one and a half millions without exceeding the five and half millions of new taxation, and friends and foes alike applaud the luggery with which he produced a plump rabbit from hat. Naturally twentysix millions of what Mr. Churchill described as adventitious Resources cannot be taxed again, but the Conservative Press justify the expedient on the ground that last year's upheaval warrants extraordinary measures, while fresh taxation would be calculated to impede trade recovery.

ABOLITION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Liberal papers acknowledge the wisdom of abolishing the departments as a step recently urged in House of Lords by Lord Asquith and simultaneously declaim the extension of protection in connection with taxes on tyres and pottery. On the other hand, the Conservative organs temper their satisfaction by questioning the advisability of abolishing Overseas Trade Department.

A PRECARIOUS MARGIN.

It is pointed out that estimated surplus is a precarious margin, since no account is taken of emergencies like China which alone may easily account for several millions.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH DUE TO BULLET SHOT

WARRANT ISSUED FOR DUFFIELD'S ARREST.

LONDON, April 12.

Gibraltar.—At the inquest on Lt. Col. Fitzgerald the jury gave a verdict of death as the result of a bullet fired by Duffield. The Coroner issued a warrant for Duffield's arrest.—Reuter's Special.

"TAKING LAW INTO HIS OWN HANDS"

SIRUR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT JAILED.

ALSO ALL CO-ACCUSED

POONA, April 11.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S. Asst. Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate Poona, delivered judgment on Monday in the case in which Tarachand Hirachand, the Marwari President of the Sirur Municipality, and fourteen others, three Marwaris, and the same number of Bhaiyas and some Marathas are charged under sections 326, 352, 147, 148, 447 and 506 I.P.C. with rioting causing grievous hurt with deadly weapons to Fatehchchand and others on the 11th January last at Sirur.

The facts of the case are that the affray arose over a dispute about land. Tarachand and Dhaniram, accused Nos. 1 and 2 claimed possession of the crops on a piece of land in possession of the tenants of Fatechchand. The tenants were Gunpati Bhau and others. Tarachand claimed possession as the vendee from one Chunilal who claims to be the adopted son of the uncle of Fatehchchand. Fatehchchand's mother and aunt deny the title of Chunilal. In spite of this Chunilal claiming to be the adopted son sold his right, title and interest in the land and crops to Tarachand and Dhaniram. On this title they and the other accused are alleged to have gone to take forcible possession of the crops. They were resisted by the tenants of Fatehchchand, and in the fight that followed about seven or eight persons were injured by the accused some of whom carried lathis: Ganpathi. Fatehchchand's tenant had his arm fractured in addition to other injuries.

Mr. P. Bunter, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. K. Ghaswalla Barrister instructed by Mr. B. H. Sathaye, Mr. K. Gupte and other prominent pleaders of the Poona bar defended the accused.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced Tarachand accused No. 1, the President of the Sirur Municipality to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 in default, a further three months'. Dhaniram, accused No. 2 was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default two months' imprisonment. The remaining accused were sentenced to terms of fifteen nine and six months' rigorous imprisonments. fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 300 The Magistrate ordered that out of the fines, a sum of Rs. 600 should be paid to Ganpati as compesation and Rs. 200 each to Radha a woman and Kesu a servant who were injured.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS

ITALIAN INABILITY TO ACCEPT FRENCH PROPOSALS

LONDON, April 11.

Geneva.—The French proposals for the limitation of naval armaments provide that each high contracting party before the expiry of the convention shall reduce its naval tonnage to a total laid down which each considers indispensable to safeguard its security and national interests. A table shall be given indicating distribution of total tonnage contemplated by each party among the battleships, aircraft carriers, surface vessels below 10,000 tons and submarines. Within the limits of the total tonnage laid down each party may modify the distribution of its tonnage under conditions it considers indispensable for its security with the reservation that it shall communicate such modification to the Secretariat of the League at least a year before laying the kneel of that part of tonnage which has been modified.

The Italian representative also intimated that he was unable to support the French proposals. Probably the conference will adjourn 'sine die' on April 14th.—Reuter.

COUNT SATO AWAITS INSTRUCTIONS

LONDON, April 11

Count Sato stated at Genoa that he was awaiting instructions from the Japanese Government and consequently he was unable definitely to pronounce Japan's views.

Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) declared that the United States was ready to discuss any proposals capable of reaching an agreement.

The Jugo-Slav delegation associated themselves with the French revised clause. The Argentine and Chilean delegates sympathised with and accepted the French proposals subject to some modifications and approval of their Governments.

At the close of the sitting Count Sato submitted an amendment affecting certain figures in the French table.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS CRICKETER DEAD

LONDON, April 11.

Lord Darnley, who was a famous cricketer, died last night, aged sixty-eight. Darney was the owner of the "Ashes." The term "Ashes" was coined in 1882 when Australia won the Rubber after defeating England by seven runs. In the following year, Darnley's eleven touring Australia regained the honour and Darnley was presented with an earthenware urn filled with ashes which has been carefully preserved.—B.O.W.

MUSLIM TERMS,

WANTED DISCUSSION AND NEGOTIATION—NOT DICTATION

The undersigned has read and re-read the Muslim terms regarding joint electorates. He has also read Mr. Jinnah's statement to the Press: and he deplores the attitude adopted therein.

Mr. Jinnah has not answered the points raised by this writer in his letter to the Press published on the 30th ultimo, nor has he answered other criticisms of the Muslim terms! All that he asks our Hindu countrymen is to accept or reject the terms in toto- is this discussion? Is it negotiations? Or is it dictation?

Mr. Jinnah does not say, that the Muslim terms are tentative and that Hindu and Muslim leaders should meet together and discuss them. He wants a direct and a definie Aye or Nay. If it is Nay, then drop the whole thing. If it is Aye, then Muslim leaders would meet Congress and Hinusabha Committees ti discuss "other matters"! What are there other matters please? Will Mr. Jinnah pluse tell us?

Mr. Jinnah says, he stands for political equipoise and for the protection of minorities against majorities! And yet neither he nor his frends have cared to consult or invite to aConference members of really minor communities such as Sikhs, Christians, Jews and Parsis. Further Mr. Jinna says in his statement to the Press tha "The end in view is that Mussalmans should be made to feel that they are secured and safeguarded against any act of oppression on the part of the majority and that they need not fear that during the transitional stage towads the development of a National Government, the majority would be in a postion to oppress or tyrannise the minorties, as majorities are prone to do in other countries".

Mr. Jinnah is indeedan able advocate; and in this statement b has only represeied the Muslim case without due regard to actual facts.

(1) Can Mr. Jinnal dispute the good will and generous help of the Hindus during the Khilafat gitation?

(2) Was not the Khafat in danger at the time?

(3) Was not Turke in danger at the time?

(4) Did not the unitl voice of Hindus and Muslims check the greed and the game of British Imerialists in Near East?

(5) What greater assrance does Mr. Jinnah expect from the Hindus, than this spontaneous and sid support given by Hindus to their Mlim brethren in their grave hour of trial and tribulation?

MAJORITY VS. INORITY.

(1) And what is this oax of majority oppressing or tyrannising the minority in India?

(2) Will Mr. Jinnah cite instances of Hindu majority oppressg and tyrannising Muslim minorities in recent times?

(3) Why, in India the rule is of the minority and not of the ajority?

(4) Who has been deating all beneficent measures in Bomba Council? The Muslim minority, ofidsupported by non-Brahmin minority

(5) Who has defeated the 16d. ratio? Muslim minority in the Aembly.

(6) Who has restored the salt tax in the Assembly? The Mum minority!

(7) Who has, for the ast few years joined hands with the burucracy in defeating the Swarajists and the Nationalists in the Assembly? The Muslim minority.

(8) Is not then the Mum minority coupled with a few Hind Sikhs, Parsi and European members inosing their will on the majority or bea still on the whole country?

Let Mr. Jinnah and his friends reconsider the whole situation et them reflect on their own errors of commission and omission in conjunction th the Government. Let them also reize that it is by their narrow vision of he so-called protection of Muslim minoty in India that they unconsciou allow British chains going round the neck of India, Arabia, Palestine and Egypt! May wiser counsels still prevail.

B. T. BIRUCHA.

RANGOON EDITOR CONVICTED.

RANGOON April 11.

Mr. B. Salim, Editor of the "Spectator" and the "Critic" has been sntenced to six months' simple imprisonent and a fine of three hundred rupees; a charge of defaming Mr. Grosby, foer District Magistrate of Mandalay. Bail has been admitted by the Sessions Judi and the hearing of the appeal is fixed for the 23rd instant.—A P.

STATE BANK FOR TRADERS

VANKANER April 12.

In the interest of the traders the Morvi State has opened a bank at Morvi and appointed a committee to look after its affairs. To this bank the State will advice a sum up to five lakhs of rupees at three per cent per annum. The bank will lend money to traders at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent.—Free Press.

The Amir of Afghanistan has left for Afghan Turkestan.—A.P.

LORD IRWIN AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM AT KOLHAPUR.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION

Following are extracts from the speech delivered by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur in requesting H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to lay the corner stone of Lord Irwin Agricutural Museum:—

"It gives me great pleasure to request Your Excellency to lay the Corner Stone of the Lord Irwin Agricultural Museum this morning. I am happy to-day as my people are, that Her Excellency has returned to India restored to health and that she has been able to accompany Your Excellency in your visit to Kolhapur. I feel extremely pleased that I am to-day able to associate Your Excellency's name with that of another statesman—and a friend of Your Excellency—who presides to-day over the destinies of our country.

A PERMANENT MUSEUM.

"Though the present building will be surrounded by a Model Farm where up-to-date methods of agriculture will be demonstrated to the public and though it will be used primarily for an agricultural museum, I have decided that it should also provide for the permanent exhibition of other articles of public use and value such as articles of antiquarain interest and products of subsidiary industries which ryots may adopt. It is estimated that the cost of this building alone will exceed Rs. 60,000, though originally, as Your Excellency is aware, I thought it would not cost so much. The equipment of the Museum in all its branches will cost an additional fifty thousand on a very moderate estimate and may be more.

ONLY ON THE THRESHOLD.

"Your Excellency, I am fully conscious that, in so far as the Agricultural Department is concerned I am only on the threshold of a large and difficult programme. I confess also that it is not very pleasing to me that I have to speak to-day only of things begun or about to begin rather than of achievements to my credit, but all have to pass through this stage and I earnestly hope that when Your Excellency and Lady Wilson will again visit Kolhapur next year, you will both find some substantial progress in all the directions in which a movement has been commenced. I am very thankful to Your Excellency for doing me the honour of accepting my invitation to-day and to Her Excellency for her presence here this morning. I now request Your Excellency to lay the Corner Stone of the Lord Irwin Agricultural Museum and bless the Institution so that it will have a long career of usefulness to the people of the Kolhapur State."

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in the course of his speech at the laying of the foundation stone said:—

"Agriculture, and its problems, as Your Highness knows, make a special appeal to me and the necessity for agricultural education and agricultural propaganda attracted my attention at an early stage of my term of office in the Bombay Presidency. Your Highness is not unaware of the efforts that are being made in the Bombay Presidency in these matters and I am glad to have this opportunity of warmly acknowledging the help that Your Highness and the Department of Agriculture of the State gave to the Agricultural Show at Poona.

MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

All of us are aware of the growing interest that is being taken in the agriculture of India. The labours of the Royal Agricultural Commission are not unknown to you and its investigations and recommendations will, I feel confident, conduce to the rapid advance of this, the primary and most important industry in this great country. Your Highness is not standing aloof from this movement and it is gratifying that th eRuler of the most important State in political relations with my Government has started an institution such as this which will, with the model farm which is to surround it, make for the advancement of Your Highness's State and the well-being of Your Highness's subjects.

IRWIN MUSEUM.

Having regard to the keen personal interest which His Excellency Lord Irwin takes in the agricultural advancement of this country, it is particularly appropriate that this Museum should bear his name. I am, therefore, much gratified to be asked to take this preliminary step towards raising a permanent memorial to one whose efforts for the welfare of India and especially for its agriculture are so well known. I hope with Your Highness that the day will not be long distant when on this building being completed His Excellency Lord Irwin will himself be able to declare the institution open.

"The organisation of the Agricultural Department of Your Highness's State has already involved considerable outlay, but I am confident that it will repay the State for all care and money spent on it and, I am sure, that Your Highness will consider no expenditure too great which is for the well-being of those ryots whose interest Your Highness has so much at heart. I earnestly hope that Your Highness's subjects will take the fullest advantage of the opportunities that will be demonstrated to them of improving their traditional methods of cultivation and of introducing new and modern ones. I sincerely trust and expect that, should I have the opportunity of visiting Kolhapur again next year, I shall see substantial progress in the large and difficult programme of agricultural improvement of which Your Highness has stated that you are only on the threshold."

WAR BETWEEN NEJD AND YEMEN

REFUTATION OF RUMOUR

BOMBAY, April 12.

The Agent to His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz and Nejd has received the following cable from His Excellency Amir Faisal, Mecca, in reply to an enquiry by him regarding the possibility of a war between Nejd and Yemen:—

"Refute strongly rumours, possibility of war between Nejd Yemen becaues *false foundation.*"

RANGA IYER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer M.L.A. wires *from Benares:—"I was informed that* the "Chronicle" has published that I *was proceeding to England to bring* about restoration of Maharaja of Nabha. *I have not seen that astounding statement.* It is untrue. I intend proceeding *to England for treatment for insomnia* from which I have been suffering since I *went to prison and which has become oppressive* of late.

EJECTMENT ORDER AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS.

SUIT AGAINST BENGAL SWARAJYA PARTY.

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. Kumar Debendra Lall Khan M.L.C. has instituted a suit in the High Court Original side against Messrs. Kiran Shankar Roy, Pratap Chandra Guha Roy and Basanta Kumar Majumdar both in their personal capacity and representing members of the Bengal Swarajya Party and Mr. Birendra Nath Sasmal in his personal capacity and representing the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee inter alia for a decree for ejectment from the upper flat of the premises in 116, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, for a decree for Rs. 1,084 on account of arrears of rent for appointment of a receiver and for costs of the suit.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW RULES OF EXAMINATION

MEDICAL STUDENTS EXPELLED FOR EVER

DHARBHANGA, April 12.

Punitive steps have been taken in the incident in connection with the non-appearance of the first, second and fourth year students of the Dharbhanga Medical school at their respective examinations owing to their objection to the newly framed rules for conduct of examination. It may be noted that the fourth year students were alleged to have forcibly entered the office and prevented a student who wished to sit for the examination from doing so. An inquiry into this affair laid the blame on the fourth year students. As a result eight of the students have been expelled for ever, all the fourth year students were restricted till the next April examination and the rest fined rupees fifteen each.—Free Press.

"KHALSA BIRTHDAY" PASSES OF PEACEFULLY

CALCUTTA, April, 12.

The Sikh procession, consisting of about 4,000 men and 100 women, organised by the Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee, in the celebration of "Khalsa Birthday" passed off peacefully.

The police had made elaborate arrangements and Sir Charles Teggarl, the Commissioner of police, followed the procession throughout. All mosques were strongly guarded by the police.—Free Press.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET ON MAY 5.

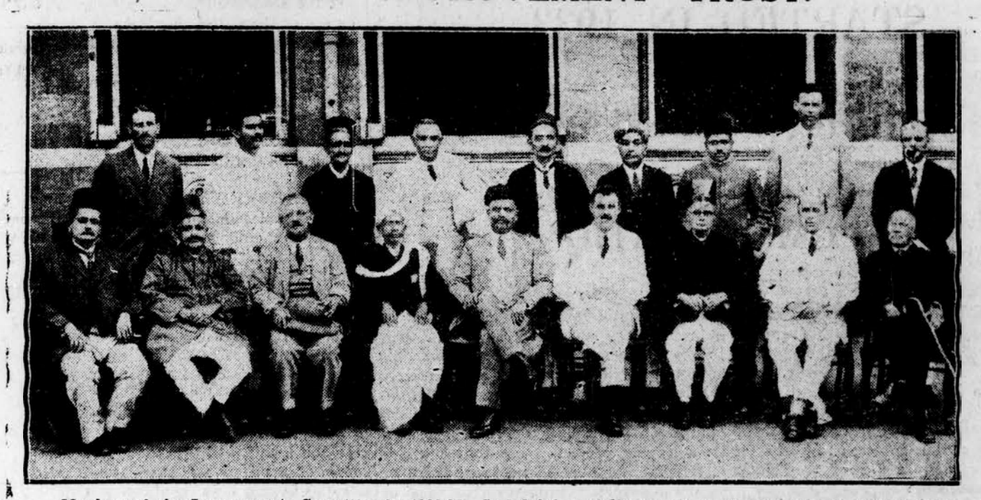
MADRAS April 12.

The General Secretary of the Congress announces that there will be a meeting of the A.I.C.C. on Thursday the 5th May in Bombay. The agenda consists of settlement of the Hindu Muslim differences, further programme of work including proposals for unification of parties and the Convention Parliament.—Free Press.

RAJADHYAKSHA SCHOLARSHIPS AND CHARITY FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Institution invites applications on the prescribed forms not later than 10th June 1927 from poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community studing in Government or recognised colleges, schools or technical institutes for scholarships for the year 1927-1928. Destitute persons from the said Community should also apply, should they stand in need of maintenance allowance. Those already on the list of the Fund must also submit fresh applications. Printed application forms could be had from the Secretary at Mangesh Building, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.



Members of the Improvements Committee for 1926-27. Seated, left to right: Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. H. B. Clayton (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. N. T. Chawathey (Ag. Secretary) Sir V. A. Dabholkar (Chairman), Mr. R. H. A. Delves (Chief Officer), Mr. M. S. Bharucha (Land Manager), Mr. W. H. Neilson, Dr. A. G. Viegas. Standing: Mr. T. R. S. Kinnersley, Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr S. B. Billimoria, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mr. G. K. Barade, Mr. E. W. Perry, , Mr. J. T. Burge (Estate Agent).

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ

CONGRATULATIONS TO SHAH OF PERSIA

The following telegram of congratulations was sent on the Jamshidi Navroze, the national holiday of Persia, by the Parsis of Bombay to H. I. M. Reza Shah of of Persia, over the singature of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fardoonji S. Talyarkhan, representing the Iran League, Jashan Committee, Irani Anjuman, Anjumane-Movaddat and the Grant Road Parsi Association:—

"Private Secretary to H. I. M. Pahlevi, Teheran.—Kindly submit to His Majesty humble congratulations on auspicious Navrooz of Parsi Community represented by Jashan Committee, Iran League, Irani Anjuman, Anjumane Movaddat and Grant Road Parsi Association, and presided over by me at largely attended gathering in Cowasji Jehangir Hall".

REPLY.

The following reply has been received by the Hon. Mr. Justice Talyarkhan:—

"Your congratulations on Navrooz which I have submitted to His Imperial Majesty's threshold have caused great satisfaction Private Secretary to H. I. M. Bahrami."

OPEN LETTER TO LORD IRWIN

(Continued from page 6.)

Viceroy after Ripon. The memory of that saint in peerage is too dear to the Indian heart not to raise expectations of a most lively character by the mere coupling of Your Lordship's name with his; and if Your Lordship tives up to these expectations, and redeems the pledge given by the mere name of a sincere Christian, we shall weave wreaths of laurels, my Lord, that will not be quite so dazzling as your Star of India or the ribbon of the Garter; but in comparison to which, if only you have a correct sense of values, these last will be cheap and tawdry and insignificant like a candle burning in the noon-day blaze of our Indian Sun. Need I say more, My Lord?

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

SERIOUS FIRE AT HARDWAR

SHOPS BURNT TO ASHES.

HARDWAR, April 11.

A serious fire broke out here and many shops were burnt to ashes.—A.P.

ELABORATE RLY. ARRANGEMENTS

HARDWAR, April 11.

The Railway Company has made elaborate arrangements in connection with the Kumbh fair. The total number of railway employees here now exceeds 2,000 and thirty special trains are being run daily.—A.P.

SANATANISTS CONGRATULATE KHARAG BAHADUR

HARDWAR, April 11.

At his sixth sitting the Sanatn Sammelan adopted a resolution congratulating Kharag Bahadur Singh and requesting the Governor that he may be immediately released. Other resolutions that were adopted urged cow protection, and requested local and district boards to allot grazing grounds.—A.P.

PILGRIMS SWELL HARDWAR.

HARDWAR, April 12.

Nearly twelve lakh of people have collected at Hardwar to celebrate the Kumbh Mela and the number will swell tomorrow which is the second bathing day.

Yesterday a case of cholera was reported.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEM

Athens.—The Raja of Mandi who spent a week in Greece has now gone to Constantinople. He visited Coindohriottis and was entertained to lunch by Sir Percy Lorraine.—Reuter's Special.

BACK BAY CASE SENSATION,

STEEL BARS INDENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

when the files were in your charge?—Yes.

Have you made any inquiries regarding them —Yes.

And what happened?—I have traced the copy of a very important document.

MILD STEEL BARS.

Where is Mr. Guzder now?—I think he is on the Sukkur Brrage.

You say that so far as mild steel bars are concerned there was no wrong statement made?—To the best of my ability I gave the correct information.

You don't say that no false statements have been made by anybody else?—Now I must say that false information must have been given.

Therefore you say that what you have discovered now did not come to your knowledge when you gave information to the Council?—Yes. So the replies given by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir were not accurate or correct?—They were not.

They were false?—They were.

You supplied this information on which his replies were based?—Yes.

You admit having given inaccurate information to the General Member to be hiven to the Council?—I do admit, but to the best of my belief it was correct.

Now it turns out to be wrong?—Yes.

It is one of the grave responsibilities of the head of a department when information is being asked for in the Council to supply correct information?—It is.

And it is your duty when this information is called for by the General Member to exercise all due intelligence and care and to give correct information by referring to all available records?—It is.

You realise that on this information false or correct the Council bases its whole debate and conclusions and it affects the votes of the Council in the decision on the budget?—I cannot say that I am not in the Council.

It is one of the functions of the Government to give information to the Council?—I take it to be so.

And you know that the debates and the votes of the Council are based on this information?—I do not know.

Is that the only false information about the mild steel bars?—That is the only information that I had anything to do with.

There may be other false information about this that you are now aware of?—There might be.

So even after the alteration the mistake is there?—No. It is not there. The 7-8 inch bars that were required were ordered.

A MISTAKE.

Continuing witness explained that according to his records the following statement made by the General Member in the Council was not correct? "That the diameter of the bars added to the indent by the Executive Engineer was 7-8 inches and that bars of 5-8 inches were actually used at the time."

Witness continued that Mr. Hamid included in the indent 5-8 in. bars for piles but the correct diameter ought to have been 7-8 in.

So the inclusion of 5-8 in. bars is a mistake?—Yes.

PROSECUTION CASE "UPSET".

Addressing the court at this stage, Mr. Nariman said that the whole prosecution case had been upset. Their case was that 5-8 in. bars were not included in the indents that the mistake was discovered and it was subsequently added. Now they said that the inclusion of the 5-8 in. bars was a mistake.

Explaining the point, Mr. Harvey said that the Naigaum and De Lisle Road chaw's of which Mr Hamid was in charge had no piles and yet he included in his indent bars for piles. Witness could not say how this happened. This was unnecessary and superfluous material Mr. Hamid and Mr. Mehta indented for the same number of 5-8 in. bars 19 feet long per chawl. Witness could not say who copied the indent of the other, or who made up the number of bars and how they arrived at the number. Really 7-8 in. bars should have been ordered for piles so that the order of the 7-8 in. bars was not a mistake.

Do you realise that the case as you put up now is entirely different from the case you put up in the complaint—I do not think it is in any way different.

The information given to the counsel is absolutely inaccurate?—Yes. It turns out to be inaccurate.

So the whole case that was based on the assumption that 5-8 in. bars were required and 7-8 in. bars were ordered by mistake falls to the ground?—That is not my case. My case is that you have accused me of deliberately altering the figures 5-8 into 7-8.

5-8 in. bars were required and 7-8 in bars were ordered. That was your case up to now?—Yes.

HAMID'S OMISSION.

Your whole case in the beginning was that Hamid made an omission in the indent to mention the bars for piles?—Yes.

You adhere to that still?—No. I do not adhere to that now.

You now say that Hamid in his indent had also made a provision for piles?—There were sufficient 5-8 in. bars in the indent required for the piles.

Why don't you say frankly that he did not make any omission?—I do not know what was in his mind.

Then you don't know whether Hamid included or omitted the bars for piles in his indent?—I don't know.

Am I to understand now that the statement you have made in your complaint and in your evidence on oath that Hamid omitted to include bars for piles is false?—I take it it is not true.

In your evidence you have stated that Hamid had provided for all other items except for piles?—Yes.

And you also stated that 5-8 in. by 19 feet bars were not for piles?—I did.

5-8 in. bars are required for columns, beams and piles?—Yes.

The case is proceeding.

Further hearing will take place on April 21st.

IMPROVEMENT OF MATCH-WOOD

TESTS TO DETERMINE BEST INDIAN SPECIES.

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Reports of forest research in India published officially record Government activities for the improvement of matchwood plantations. Fifty acres in extent were cleared in the Puri and Kolhan divisions. Tests were inaugurated to determine the best of the Indian species and ten sew ones were introduced in the plantations.—Free Presss.

LONDON, April 11.

Paris.—Complete agreement has been reached as regards the negotiations for the repayment by Banque de France to the Bank of England of thirty-three million sterling, balance of advance of fifty-five millions to Banque de France. Consequently the gold value of 18350 thousasd sterling deposited against the loan will be restored to Banque de France.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO MR HARTLEY

POPULAR COMMISSIONER OF INCOME-TAX RETIRING.

An interesting function took place in the Income-tax Office, 5, Walace Street, Bombay, on Tuesday morning when Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, Income-tax Commissioner, unveiled the portrait of Mr. L. W. Hartley, the retiring Commissioner of Income-Tax before a large gathering of the office staff. Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, in unveiling the portrait, which was painted by Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, said:—

I am much obliged to the Entertainment Committee for having given me the honour of unveiling this portrait of our highly esteemed Commissioner on the eve of his departure from this country on leave, preparatory to retirement, after a long and distinguished service of over 26 years.

As most of you are aware, Mr. Hartley's connection with the Income-tax Deparament runs over a period of full 21 years. It was as far back as 1906 that he first assumed charge as head of the then existing Income-tax Office for Bombay City, and every one throughout the Presidency will bear me out when I say that ever since the day he took over charge he has, by his tact and ability, businesslike methods, kindness of heart, winning manners and strict sense of justice, endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.

HIS STRENUOUS WORK.

His was no light task when he first took over charge of the Department.

He worked strenuously all those years, almost single-handed, with all the assessment work arising in this big City, with a staf which was barely 1/8 of the present staff. However, working early and late, toiling ceaselessly, day and night for years together, he has wrought the miraculous change in the Department which you see to-day and the fruits of which he leaves his successors to enjoy. The system of levyingtax on a fair and just basis by means of suitable machinery for the purpose, which has been worked out by him with such thoroughness has been highly appreciated by all, and has been, and is being even now, introduced in other provinces of India. Both Government and the tax-payers have benefited a good deal thereby. Mr. Hartley has never forgotten the staff, and throughout the past 21 years has tried his best for the betterment of all his subordinates. Every one of them has, therefore, been anxious to do something to show the great respect and admiration for the benefactor to whom he owes so much. The rules of service, however, do not permit of anything being done beyond this humble tribute of respect and veneration which is before you.

Continuing, Khan Bahadur Vaccha said:—

"In Mr. Hartley we had an officer to whom we could look up for guidance and inspiration at all times. He has been a guide, patron and friend to us for such a long time, and for this very reason, it is hard to part with him. The Department will certainly lose the services of a really great and good officer who has speaking literally without any exaggeration, to the last striven for its improvement. All the members of the staff are well aware of this and as requested by them I beg to convey to Mr. Hartley their sincere and heartfelt thanks for what he has done for them.

With these few words, I proceed to unveil as requested this portrait which will remain now with us to perpetually remind us and our successors of the illustrious and noble Englishman under whose able guidance the Income-tax Department of this Presidency has attained the present high level of efficiency. Let us all pray to God to give him and Mr. Hartley and family love life, peaceful happy days and presperity, on retirement after such a long and distinguished service.

Mr. Hartley was then garlanded amids cheers.

MR. HARTLEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hartley replying said:—

I very much appreciate the great honour which has been shown to me by the entire income-tax staff of the Presidency in having this portrait painted for presentation to the Bombay Income-tax office. As you can all see, it is an excellent likeness and Mr. Lalkaka, the artist, is to be congratulated upon the result of his labous.

As regards what I may have been able to do for the Department, it is entirely due to the hearty co-operation and help of the entire staff of which is has been my good fortune to be the head. I thank you all for your kind wishes for the future and for the services rendered in the past, and hope the future will be a happy and pleasant one for you all.

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INDIAN SANDHURST TO BE STARTED IN 1933.

A THREE YEARS' COURSE.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

We publish below extracts from the Indian Sandhurst Committee's Report dealing with the third term of reference, namely, whether, if a Military College is established in India, it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the Commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned:

Our next question relates to the form of organisation which should be prescribed for the Indian Sandhurst; but we will first review the information supplied to us by our Sub-Committee regarding the systems of training followed in the countries which they visited. In England and France the courses at the military colleges are of 1 1|2 and 2years' duration respectively. Apart from the training given at the Ecole Polytechnique, which is not a military college in the accepted sense of the term, the courses are of a purely military nature, and all cadets who succeed in them receive commissions in the Army. At the Royal Military College, Kingston, in Canada, the cadets undergo a four years' course which includes not only a training in military subjects, but also a large element of academic study, and particularly a traing in civil engineering, which is recognised by Canadian Universities as equivalent to a considerable part of their own course. Unlike the cadets at military colleges in other countries, the cadets at Kingston can, when they graduate, either take commissions in the Army or enter another of the public services or adopt a civil profession, which ever they prefer. In practice the majority of graduates from the College choose employment in civil life. The United States Military Academy at West Point also has a four years' course, but all its graduates have to take commissions in the Army. Here, too, the course includes both military and academic subjects.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

These various systems of training appear to have been determined partly by the requirements of the particular form of military organisation prevailing in each of the countries mentioned and in part also by differences in the range and efficiency of the earlier education which boys are able to obtain before entering the military college. England and France maintain comparatively large standing armies, and therefore considerable numbers of young officers have to be produced every year. If it were necessary for these numbers to undergo a lengthy course of training, both military and academic, on the American model before they received their commissions, this would add intolerably to the burden which the cost of their defence already lays upon these two countries. Both in England and France, however, the systems of civil education are developed to a high degree, and these produce, without material cost to the State, boys who can be brought to the standard required to fit them for commissions by a comparatively short intensive course of a purely military nature. Moreover, the fact that, after being commissioned, the officers of these nations spend the majority of their service in regular units of a standing army makes it possible to rely on the experience which they thus receive to put the finishing touches to their initial military education. In the United States the regular forces maintained are small; and consist largely of cadre formations which would be expanded considerably on the outbreak of war. It is recognised, however, that, while the training of the rank and file can be carried out in a comparatively short time on mobilisation, provided sufficient trained officers are available for the purpose, the training of efficient officers is a lengthy process. The United States Army therefore includes a large cadre of officers, out of proportion in time of peace to the strength of the regular rank and file, so that it may have available on mobilisation the instructors and staff officers required for its expanded strength. In time of peace, too, American officers are largely employed on instructional and other duties with non-regular formations, and the fact that for these purposes they require a broader military knowledge at the start of their career, and have comparatively less chance of perfecting their training in regular units after they receive their commissions, renders necessary a longer course of initial training at the military academy than is found to be necessary in England and France. This is not however the sole reason for the introduction at West Point of a course of four years' duration and for the inclusion in it of such a large element of academic teaching in addition to purely military studies. On the one side the United States Army authorities demand a high standard of general education from their officers, but on the other they are faced with the difficulty that the standards of education in different parts of the country vary very considerably. Since therefore the regulations for entry to West Points expressly provide for the recruitment of cadets from all parts of the country, it is necessary to suit the curriculum of that institution to the standard of those who come from districts where the educational system is less highly developed; and it is found that the task of raising the educational standard of the average boy upto the prescribed level, while at the same time providing him with his military education, involves a course of the present length. In addition the Army authorities do not regard as sufficient for their needs the training of character included in the earlier education of the average American boy, and they insist on special attention being paid to this department of the course of training at West Point. The development of character cannot, however, be assured in a course of only one or two years' duration.

The reasons underlying the introduction at Kingston of a four years' course of training do not differ materially from those which have led to the adoption of a course of that length at West Point. The military organisation of Canada is similar, though on a much more limited scale, to that of the United States, and the efficiency of her educational system also varies in different parts of the country. In Canada, however, the number of officers required each year for the permanent forces is so small that under present day conditions it would be next to impossible to organise a really efficient military college for such a number alone, and it is therefore necessary to increase the college to the proper size by including in it cadets who do not intend to make the Army their career. The importance of enabling such cadets to compete on graduation on level terms with their contemporaries from the Universities is one of the additional factors which necessitate the inclusion in the course of a large measure of academic study and the consequent lengthening of the period of study. The value of this type of education, combined as it is with military discipline and character training over an extended period, is proved by the fact that employers in civil life almost invariably show preference to Kingston graduates over men trained elsewhere, because they find that their broader outlook and higher sense of discipline make them more adaptable and reliable in positions of responsibility.

COMBINED GENERAL AND MILITARY EDUCATION.

While India is on the same footing as England and France in that she requires a regular supply of officers for service in a large standing army, she has something in common also with Canada and the United States in that the civil educational system is at present defective and cannot be so improved in the near future as to ensure that the generality of cadets, when they first arrive at the military college, can be turned into really efficient officers after only a short period of military training. We feel therefore that the course at the Indian military college should be longer than the course at Sandhurst and should in addition to the military subjects include a period of academic study as well, by means of which the cadets will be enabled to improve their general education and their knowledge of colloquial English. It is also important that the academic standard attainable at the end of the course should be so framed as to secure specific reorganition from the Universities and to enable cadets who for one reason or another are foun dunfit for commissions in the Army, but are suitable for other careers, to continue their education at a University, without interruption and on a level with their contemporaries in age.

A THREE YEARS' COURSE.

Our recommendation therefore is that the course should last for three years, of which the first year should be devoted mainly to academic study and the last two mainly to military training. A longer course of this nature will have the further advantage that it will give those cadets who are drawn from the ordinary Indian Schools a better opportunity of developing in character and physique than would be afforded if they were to remain at those schools for a further year and a half, and then undergo a short course of a purely military nature. Our intention is that boys should be eligible to enter the military college after passing the Matriculation standard. This will enable them to obtain their commissions at approximately the same age as British cadets passing out of Sandhurst; and the task of completing the formation of their characters will be rendered less difficult by the fact that on entering the college they will still be comparatively young.

TRAINING FOR OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES.

In the present stage of India's development we can see many reasons in favour of adopting a system somewhat similar to that in force in Canada under which graduates from an Indian military college would be eligible to enter other departments of Government service besides the Army. We fear, however, that it would at the present time be infructuous to suggest the adoption of any scheme of this nature. The difficulties in the way of carrying it out would be very great. An attempt has already been made to secure the promise of other public employment for Dehra Dun boys who fail to qualify for the army for some reason which does not affect their suitability for other forms of service, but this has not been successful. The Local Governments, and not the Government of India, have in their hands the great bulk of Government appointments, and we can see that it would not be easy for them to bind themselves to give preference to candidates from the Indian Sandhurst. Other schools and colleges also would have cause for complaint and it is important that, as co-workers in the general progress of India, their goodwill should not be alienated.

LINK WITH THE DEHRA DUN COLLEGE.

Our scheme contemplates that boys drawn from the Prince of Wales' College at Dehra Dun and from the ordinary Indian schools should enter the Indian Sandhurst at approximately the same age and after qualifying at the same competitive examination which we have described in paragraph 27 preceding. To be eligible to sit for the competitive examination a boy educated at one of the ordinary schools will be required to have passed the Matriculation standard. He will be able to accomplish this between the ages of 16 1|2 and 18 1|2. This involves a slight alteration in the existing system at the Dehra Dun College. At present boys are admitted to the Dehra Dun College between the ages of 11 1|2 and 12 years, and remain there until they are 18 or 19 years of age when they enter upon the eighten months' course at SSndhurst. We think it important that the period spent at Dehra Dun should, as at present, be at least six years. To admit of this and to secure at the same time that boys educated at Dehra Dun will commence the three years' Indian Sandhurst course at the same age as boys educated elsewhere, we recommend that the age limits for entry to the Dehra Dun College should be reduced to 10—11 1|2 years. Any Dehra Dun boy who wishes to enter Sandhurst instead of the Indian Sandhurst should be permitted to remain at the Dehra Dun College for an extra year in order to complete his preparation for the Sandhurst examination.

INDIANS SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE TRAINED AT SANDHURST.

As we have indicated in earlier passages of this report we are of opinion that, even after the Indian Sandhurst has been established, Indian boys who prefer to receive their military training at Sandhurst in England should be allowed to do so upto a maximum of 20 per annum. We have reason to believe that the authorities would be prepared to accept this, provided that such Indian boys as desired to go, to Sandhurst qualified for admission by the same test as British boys. We agree that it would be proper and desirable to impose this latter condition. Any vacancies at Sandhurst not actually taken up by Indians should be added to the establishment of the Indian Sandhurst.

We attach very great importance to the recommendation here repeated; for to continue to have a proportion of Indians under training for the Army at British institutions would assist in maintaining the Imperial connection in military matters; and we believe that this is necessary both in the interests of India and of the Em-

Continued on next page.

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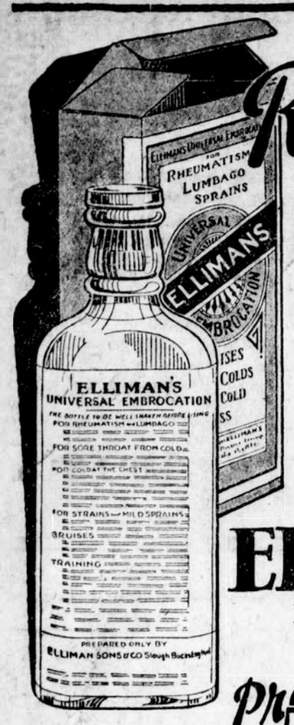

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PANACEA FOR THE POOR

JAMNALAL BAJAJ ON KHADI PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is touring Utkal province for spreading the message of khaddar. He reached Balasore on the 7th inst. with Ramnarayan Chaudhuri and Niranjan Patnaik, Secretary, Utkal Khadi Department in the afternoon. He saw some important persons and sold khaddar. In the evening he addressed a public meeting presided over by Dr. Krushnaprasad Mahanti on the importance of all khadi being produced in Utkal.

PROBLEM OF BREAD.

He explained that textile mills in India were employing only about five lakhs of persons, while their major proceeds went to the foreigner as cost of imported machinery and stores, and to Government by way of income and super taxed and to capitalists as dividends and commission. On the contrary every pie spent on khadi goes to the poor. Moreover the mills could employ a lakh or two of labourers, but that would not solve the problem of bread for the seven lakhs of India's villages. So far as poor, Orissa was concerned, he pointed out that it was their duty to buy Orissa khadi in the interest of the poor of Orissa.

Every nascent industry required Government protection. Steel was receiving fifty lakhs of bounty. In the use of khadi the only bounty at present was patriotic support by the rich and middle classes who should purchase it in spite of its higher price. He explained the advantages of khadi from political economic and moral or religious standpoints and asked the audience to take to khadi from any viewpoint.

PANACEA FOR THE POOR.

Narendranath Sirkar municipal chairman thanked the distinguished guests and set the example by purchasing khadi for the first time. He expressed his intention to adopt khadi when Mahatmaji visited Utkal in November.

On Friday Seth Bajaj proceeded to Bhadrak and visited the national school in Guamal village, addressed a public meeting where villagers purchased khadi. At Bhadrak in the evening he addressed a largely attended representative gathering.

PUBLIC ADDRESS PRESENTED.

A public address was presented to Mr. Bajaj. Mr. Bajaj's reply was inspiring and brimming with facts about the khadi movement. Khadi being the panacea for the poor Mr. Bajaj remarked that the necessity of explaining the advantages of Khadi to Orissa the land of chronic famines was as painful as remaining in the Punjab of Jallianwala.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

At the extra ordinary general meeting of the members of the Western India Vivekanada Society held on Saturday evening, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, president of the Society, it was unanimously resolved to amalgamate the society with the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. The following executive committee of the Ashram was also elected at the meeting:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President; Mr. K. Natarajan and Swami Vishwananda, vice Presidents; Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar and Swami Sambuddhanda, Secretaries; Messrs. R. K. Prabhu and R. Krishna Iyer, Assistant Secretaries; Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Treasurer; Drs. A. L. Nair and Rajaballi Patel, Messrs. J. K. Mehta, K. N. Mahale, B. N. Motiwala, M. J. Mehta, Thakurdas Munim, Jestharam Sunderdas, S. C. Banerjee and K. S. Krishna Iyer, members.

The first meeting of the new Calcutta Corporation took place on the 11th instant amid scenes of unprecedented excitement. Mr. Ramtaran Bannerjee, the oldest member of the Corporation, presided. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. J. N. Basu, Rai Bahadur Harindranath Dutta, Mr. B. K. Basu and Mr. M. Daud were elected Aldermen. The election of the Mayor takes place on April 14.

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INDIAN SANDHURSE TO BE STARTED IN 1933.

(Continued from previous page).

pire as a whole. We have not overlooked the fact that, if King's Commissioned Indian Officers are trained simultaneously in institutions in India and in England, there may be a tendency, prejudicial to the service as a whole, for those who have been trained at the older and more famous college to look down on those who have been trained at the institution. This is a possiblity which may react disadvantageously upon the military college in India at its start, and make it more difficult for it to establish its reputation and build up its traditions. We do not, however, consider that it is a sufficiently important factor to outweigh the compensating advantages on the other side of the scale, particularly as the majority of the British cadets posted to the Indian Army will most probably obtain their commissions through the English Sandhurst, and we think it specially important that some at any rate of the Indian King's Commissioned officers should receive their first military training in association with British cadets who are themselves destined for the Indian Army.

SANDHURST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Indian boys who have received their early education in England and who desire to proceed to Sandhurst should be enabled to sit for the Sandhurst entrance examination in England. For Indian boys who have been educated in India, either at Dehra Dun or elsewhere, we consider that a Sandhurst entrance examination should be held, as at present, in India, the standard of the examination being precisely the same as that of the examination held in England. We would, however, suggest that, for the examination held in India, Urdu should be allowed as an optional subject. We understand the Army Council have no objection to this.

Indian boys educated in England who desire to receive their military training at the Indian military college should of course be required to qualify for admission by the same tests as are applied to other candidates.

It would in our opinion be very desirable that British boys who wished to enter the Indian Army should, if they were willing, be permitted to receive their military training at the Indian military college. Here again the association of boys of the two races would be advantageous. We know there are difficulties in the way, but nevertheless we recommend that the door of the Indian military college should be kept open to British cadets, and that those who are able to overcome the difficulties we have in mind should be heartily welcomed.

STRENGTH OF THE INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE.

It would be obviously impracticable and uneconomical to start an Indian military college so long as the maximum number of commissions for which Indians are eligible is ten annually, and we should not recommend this, although we understand that the Kingston and West Point Colleges started with an establishment of only 18 cadets and the Dehra Dun College with an establishment of 35 cadets. The expert evidence we have received indicates that the desirable number of cadets for the starting of an Indian military college, if it is to have an efficient military organisation, is 100. We accept this as the initial number to be aimed at, and we propose that the college should be inaugurated with an intake of 33 cadets a year for the first 3 years, the establishment of 100 being reached in the year in which the first batch of entrants commence the last year of the three years' course of training. The subsequent expansion of the college should follow the lines indicated in paragraph 21 of our report and in Appendix II, where we have described the progressive scheme of Indianisation which we advocate.

INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN 1933.

We have already given reasons, for the view which we hold that the Indian military college should be started as soon as possible. We now definitely recommend that the date of inauguration should be 1933. If the prospects of Indians in the Army are enlarged on the lines, we have proposed and if the interest of potential candidates and their parents and of the educational authorities is quickened to the extent we anticipate, the number of cadets required to start the college should be forthcoming by the date we have mentioned; and the interval will be sufficient for the necessary buildings to be constructed and for other administrative arrangements to be completed. Moreover the number of Indian candidates available would then have passed the limit which we have assumed that Sandhurst could absorb.

....

The Fifth Maharashtra National Educational Conference will be held at Wai in the Satara District in the last week of this month.

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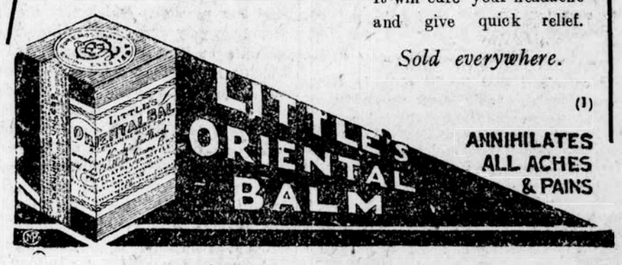

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